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**—ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Spanish Flame Threatens As Nations Align and Weigh But Divine Power at Hand

¶ **Germany and Italy** simultaneously withdraw from the International Non-Intervention Committee in London, declaring that until complete protection against further attacks an their patrol ships is assured, they will refuse to participate in non-intervention arrangements, and will feel free to cooperate in their own way against "criminal aggression." Germany retaliates against the air attack on the cruiser Deutschland which precipitated the action. Without warning five swastika-flying warships swing into battle line off the Loyalist naval base at Almeria on the Mediterranean. They fire some 200 shells into the city where a normal population of 40,000 and refugees totaling nearly another 40,000 are congested.

¶ **Thus Germany registers** its rebuke against the people of a government held responsible for the attack on its cruiser. Today the world asks: Is this the cause célèbre? That may be discussed anon, but it requires no diplomat to point out that both attacks are caused by two related evils: inflamed passions and inflamers of passion. Against these evils both belligerents and spectators need be watchful.

¶ **Moscow's view** of the affair is that Germany and Italy are preparing for an open attack on the Spanish Government which may precipitate another world war. The Soviet press ignores charges by the German press that Moscow ordered the bombing of the Deutschland, but declares the attack was justified on a warship which illegally entered a Spanish port and fired on Spanish planes. (Germany denies it.) The Communist view is that the incident is being seized as a pretext to give Germany and Italy complete freedom of action, which would permit them to send sufficient forces into Spain to overwhelm the government. But Moscow proposes no definite way of preventing aggression. It intimates, however, that it will support the action of Great Britain and France. Diplomatically Russia's aid will weigh on the side of democracy, but only the naïve believe Russia's support indicate sympathy for democracy.

¶ **Germany and Italy** both deny that they seek further aggression. Berlin announces that, having taken reprisals, it is satisfied to see the incident closed. It declines to view the bombardment as an act of war, insisting that the Reich "cannot wage war on pirates." Rome says that although the situation seems grave, Italy plans no offensive action unless further provoked. It wishes its withdrawal from the Non-Intervention Committee to be interpreted as a strong protest against any further attacks from the Valencia government.

¶ **Great Britain also** has a complaint against the Spanish government; an aerial bomb barely misses a British ship. But London takes a cautious role. It makes its protest to Valencia but at the same time urges restraint on the other nations, emphasizing the danger of impulsive decision and the value of deliberation.

¶ **Paris reports** a generally favorable sentiment toward the creation of naval safety zones for neutral warships, but whether, indeed, the Spanish tinder sets fire to a Europe heated by controversies is now largely a question of the amount of diplomatic asbestos at hand. Calmness, conciliation—such safety measures may discourage the Spanish spark from spreading.

¶ **The present outlook,** while it may be only temporarily bright, seems favorable to pacific solutions. If both sides in Spain can be induced to respect "security zones" in which control ships of the non-intervention system might operate in safety, there is thought to be a good chance that Germany and Italy may return to the committee. The incident may be surmounted, but it is imperative that further occasions of this nature must be guarded against if war is to be confined in Spain. The most encouraging external of the whole affair is that there seems to be a present willingness to work in this direction.

¶ **Considering the many** elements, the many seemingly irreconcilable differences, the mixed aims, racial intolerances, mass mesmerism, uncurbed ambitions, unnatural alliances and all the confusion of human politics, it must appear to those looking forward to a better world that some unifying force is needed as a common meeting ground for all the people everywhere. Mere abstract peace is not enough, nor the hope of materialistic security, nor racial supremacy, nor armed authority. But the humble, honest acceptance of the common fatherhood and motherhood of God; the simple turning to this infinite fact; the willing obedience to a universal code of divine ethics—such would bring healing to a continent as it has brought healing to countless individuals. There is but one truly effective diplomacy, the impersonal diplomacy of Love. That diplomacy is now and always available.

Justices Adjourn With Pledge To Rule on U.S. Power Grants; Supreme Court in Review

Authority of Government to Make Loans Up for Decision

Historic Decisions Mark Ascendancy of Liberal Bloc on Bench

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP)—The Supreme Court wound up an eight-month historic term today by agreeing to pass upon constitutionality of federal loans and grants to aid in financing municipal power plants.

It then adjourned, not to meet again until October. Before that time Congress may act on President Roosevelt's court reorganization proposal to put "new blood" on the highest bench.

Before adjourning, the court declined to review litigation filed by the Electric Bond & Share Company and 26 subsidiaries challenging constitutionality of the 1935 act regulating public utility holding companies.

That left, in effect, a lower court ruling which required such companies to register with the securities commission, but did not involve constitutionality of the legislation. A review was sought without waiting for a customary opinion by the circuit court of appeals.

This was the final session attended by 78-year-old Mr. Justice

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WASHINGTON, June 1—"Oyez, Oyez, Oyez!" cried the bailiff of the Supreme Court at noon today, and for the last time in history the present membership of the high tribunal met together in the closing scene of one of the great epochs in American judicial annals.

For it is acknowledged in Washington that the Supreme Court, in the term which closes today, has broken new ground. Rarely has there been a more important session in the 148-year existence of the great tribunal. The retirement tomorrow of Mr. Justice Van Devanter, still conservative to the end, puts a personal point to what has happened. And what has happened boils briefly down to this:

1. The liberals for the time being have gained the ascendancy on the Supreme Court.
2. They have written a new and sweeping interpretation of the interstate commerce clause.
3. They have written a new

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Chicago Sifts Rival Charges In Strike Riot

By the Associated Press

Labor News in Brief:

Contentious questions arising from strike violence pushed the primary dispute over collective bargaining into the background on the labor front today.

In the steel and motor industries civil authorities sought to sift the blame for clashes incident to the Committee for Industrial Organization's drive for the right to represent workers.

At Chicago an inquest was ordered into five fatalities in a clash between police and a crowd which surged toward the Republic Steel Corporation's South Chicago, Ill., plant. Investigators hoped to determine the responsibility for the riot.

Meanwhile, 67 men accused by Police Capt. Thomas Kilroy of participating in Sunday's carnage were held in custody for arraignment on charges of conspiracy to commit an illegal act. Van A. Bittner, regional director of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee which called the steel strike, reaffirmed the union's determination to picket plants of the Republic and Inland Steel Corporations and the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company.

A clash at the Republic's Warren, Ohio, plant also provoked conflicting charges from unionists and management. Republic charged "gunmen" among pickets fired on planes delivering food to workers at the mill. Reports that firearms were discharged within the plant grounds brought denials from the company.

Republic stated it would continue to operate plants at Warren, Canton and Niles, Ohio, and at Chicago and Buffalo, N. Y., "because thousands of men in those plants want to continue at their jobs."

At Pontiac, Mich., Charles Barker, chairman of a United Automobile Workers committee appointed to bring about a reduction in Pontiac rentals, announced today that "the strike is on. We have instructed tenants to withhold rent payments.

"We are ready to go before the Circuit Court commissioners in cases of eviction, and into Municipal Court in garnishment actions. We intend to stall and delay and make it as difficult as possible for landlords to do anything until rents are reduced." This is rent day for many of the 15,000 tenants.

The National Labor Relations Board ordered an election within four weeks among waterfront watchmen at Los Angeles, Calif., to determine their collective bargaining agent in dealings with 11 companies.

At Mexico City, D. F., President Cardenas appealed for a quick termination of the nation-wide oil workers' strike and urged workers in other industries to refrain from sympathy walkouts.

The President's first official pronouncement concerning the strike came as negotiation for settlement of the strike of 18,000 workers collapsed and just before a band of armed men unsuccessfully tried to destroy a bridge southeast of here to prevent tank cars of gasoline from reaching the city.

Employers' representatives withdrew from an arbitration conference when the workers presented modified demands for increased wages, shorter hours, longer vacations, and pensions. The new demands were termed "absurd" by the employers.

Other labor news: Page 3.

New Haven Road Plans Sweeping Reorganization

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 1 (AP)—The directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, only major eastern railroad forced into trusteeship by the depression, proposed today a plan of reorganization drastically scaling down the debt structure and slicing fixed charges in half.

In a formal statement, Edward G. Buckland, chairman of the board, said the plan, filed simultaneously with the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington and the United States District Court here, "make it evident that except for possible abandonment of unproductive branches, the integrity of the system as a whole is to be maintained."

The "New Haven's" position in the transportation field between Boston and New York, linked to virtually all southern New England by the road's 2000 miles of track, "is in no way impaired by the reorganization," Mr. Buckland said.

To Cut Fixed Charges

He described the "outstanding feature" of the plan as "the plain determination of the directors to restore the credit of the company to a high plane and to reduce fixed charges to such a point as to prevent any recurrence of its present financial embarrassment."

"Fixed charges have been reduced approximately one-half," he said. "Adequate means have been provided for future financing. So far as compatible with public interest, due recognition has been given the rights of all creditors and stockholders."

Before it becomes effective, the plan must be approved by the I. C. C. and confirmed by the Federal Court.

The half billion dollar railroad, its lines running through one of

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Roosevelt Asks Action to Plug Tax Loopholes

Congress Urged to Provide for Treasury Inquiry—New Laws Sought

Huge Loss Cited

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 1—The retired American army officer who became a Canadian citizen and also made himself into four Bahamas corporations to avoid income taxes; the very wealthy woman who incorporated her country estate and maintained her husband by paying him a salary to run it, were only two of many examples cited by President Roosevelt today in a message to Congress urging speedy action to stop income tax evasion.

Immediately upon receipt of the message, Senator Pat Harrison (D), Mississippi, chairman of the Senate finance committee, introduced a resolution empowering the Treasury to embark upon the investigation urgd by the President and issued a warmly approving statement. Here, it would seem, is a subject upon which President and Congress can combine to recapture some of the old fervor of the New Deal. Once more, a "crusade" is available, with its objectives more legitimate—in first opinions of various congressional leaders—than some other recent "soak the rich" drives.

The tax evasions shown in the President's message today, congressional observers were inclined to agree, were—in the Chief Executive's words—"so widespread and so amazing both in their boldness and their ingenuity, that further action without delay seems imperative."

The crusade is directed not only against the merely rich, but includes special groups. In his message, the President refers to newspaper publishers and lawyers, saying of the latter: "It is also a matter of deep regret to know that lawyers of high standing at the bar not only have advised and are advising their clients to utilize tax avoidance devices, but are actively using these devices in their own personal affairs."

Hits at Publisher

Of newspaper publishers he said: "Already certain newspaper publishers are seeking to make it appear—first that if an individual can devise unanticipated methods to avoid taxes which the Congress intended him to pay, he is doing nothing unpatriotic or unethical; and, second, that because certain individuals do not approve of high income tax brackets, or the undistributed earnings tax, or the capital gains tax, the first duty of the Congress should be the repeal or reduction of these taxes. In other words, not one but many red herrings are in preparation."

From these quotations, it is clear that a major Rooseveltian drive is under way, and that the Treasury investigation as it proceeds will be a publicity weapon comparing with power to some other recent investigations.

With his message, which urges both legislation to plug loopholes and authority for the Treasury to have a public investigation—subpoenaing witnesses—the President sent data from Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of Treasury, showing a hitherto unsuspected extent of fraud. It ranges from apparently criminally actionable evasion to "clever little schemes" in which eminent persons, including "a promi-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

President Roosevelt's tax evasion message: Page 4.

1787—The Constitution—1937

Federal Delegates Agree Upon Legislature With Two Houses

By Tully Nettleton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, May 31, 1787

Two days of the first formal discussions on actual substantive questions of government which it came here to decide have brought the Federal Convention in committee of the whole to decisions on three important points and to the verge of a rupture this early on a fourth.

The points determined are:

1. That the new regime shall be a supreme "national" government rather than a merely "federal" or federative one linking the 13 states.
2. That the National Legislature in this government shall have two houses instead of the single house in the present system.
3. That the members of the lower house of these two shall be elected directly by the people.

"Too Much Democracy"

This last decision was made in spite of sharp criticism by Roger Sherman and Elbridge Gerry of what they termed the evils of "too much democracy." These two members from New England, where alarm has been roused by the recent Shays Rebellion and the paper money campaign in Rhode Island, insisted that better men would be chosen for the National Legislature if elected by the State Legislatures than if elected by the people.

George Mason and James Madison of Virginia and James Wilson of Pennsylvania came strongly to the defense of popular election for members of the lower branch, and in the vote all States were recorded for this method except New Jersey, South Carolina and Connecticut, the last being evenly divided.

Colonel Mason argued that the larger assembly is to be the grand depository of the democratic principle of government. It is, he said, so to speak, our House of Commons—it ought to know and sympathize with every part of the community. He admitted we had been too democratic but feared we should now run into the opposite extreme.

Removed From People

Mr. Madison remarked that in some States one branch of the Legislature is composed of men already removed from the people by an intervening body of electors, that if the first branch of the National Legislature should be elected by the State Legislatures, the second branch by

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

Day-by-Day History

No newspaper-man "covered" one of the most important stories in United States history—the making of the Constitution at the Federal convention in 1787.

Because of the vital importance today of these debates, in which was forged the still-evolving American form of government, The Christian Science Monitor has "sent" one of its staff writers to "report" the Philadelphia convention, in daily dispatches through Sept. 18.

Japan Changes Premiers

By a Staff Artist

Gen. Senjuro Hayashi
Retiring Cabinet Chief

Prince Fumimaro Konoye
Premier-Designate

Amelia Earhart Takes Off Again To Circle Globe

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, June 1 (AP)—Amelia Earhart landed at San Juan at 1:30 p. m., eastern standard time, today on the first hop of her proposed "just for fun" flight around the world.

MIAMI, Fla., June 1 (AP)—Amelia Earhart took off for San Juan, Puerto Rico, at 5:57 a. m. (eastern standard time) today on a second attempt to fly around the world "just for fun."

The slim aviatrix waved a bare arm in farewell and then gunned the big, twin-motored monoplane some 2200 feet along the runway before she lifted it easily into the brilliant tropical dawn.

Just before the takeoff, her husband, George Palmer Putnam, leaned into the cockpit to kiss her good-by and shake hands with her avigator, Capt. Fred Noonan, who is to accompany her on the 28,000-mile west-to-east journey.

The blonde aviatrix, in plaid shirt and tan slacks, exuded confidence and smiles but Mr. Putnam, after leaving her side, paced back and forth along a balcony until her ship got off the field. With him were his son, David, and the young man's wife.

Mr. Putnam planned to remain in Miami until his wife reaches Natal, Brazil, her jumping-off place for Africa. A commercial airline will monitor her flight over its regular route to South America and expects to have reports on her progress.

Miss Earhart planned to cruise the 1033 miles to San Juan at a leisurely 150 miles an hour to test her plane further and said she would return to Miami if anything went amiss.

The aviatrix radioed at 6:40 "everything O. K." and that she was proceeding. Her position then was somewhere south of Miami but was not taken definitely.

Plane Heads Eastward In Order to Traverse Rainy District First

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., June 1—A change in seasonable weather conditions caused Amelia Earhart to reverse her earlier round-the-world route, and head eastward around the globe this time.

Due to the imminence of the rainy season's beginning in the Caribbean area and in Africa, the flier deems it wisest to get this part of the flight over with as quickly as possible since the dangers involved would be greatly increased if she followed her original east-west direction and reached these portions last instead of first.

She also disclosed that Capt. Fred J. Noonan, veteran aerial navigator who instructed Pan American Airways flight crews in that company's conquest of the Pacific, will accompany her the entire distance of her flight. During her stay in Miami expert technicians of Pan American Airways have been putting her plane in final shape.

From Puerto Rico, she will fly to Brazil, reaching Natal by easy stages, from where she will hop off for her 1871-mile flight across the South Atlantic to Dakar in French West Africa.

From Dakar she will fly across the heart of Africa, if weather permits. Otherwise she will detour around the northern coast of the continent. Intercepting Imperial Airways' England-India route her course will follow it to Australia. The longest leg of her course will be a 2556-mile flight from New Guinea to Howland Island in the middle of the Pacific. From Howland to Honolulu is 1900 miles, then the 2410-mile home stretch across the Pacific to California.

Picture of Amelia Earhart: Page 6.

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Tokyo Cabinet Forced Out By Diet Election

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, June 1—The task of forming a new Japanese Cabinet to succeed that of Gen. Senjuro Hayashi, which resigned yesterday, has been given by Emperor Hirohito to Prince Fumimaro Konoye, president of the House of Peers.

It is reported that Prince Konoye will have the backing of the major political parties, which forced the resignation of the Hayashi regime, and also of army leaders.

Voters Rejected Hayashi

The change represents a modest victory for Japanese parliamentarianism as it followed the decision of the Seiyukai and Minseito parties to co-operate in the overthrow of the Cabinet.

It also was a logical sequence of the overwhelming repudiation of Premier Hayashi's appeal to the voters against these two major political parties in the election of April 30 in which the Government managed to hold only 11 out of the Diet's 466 seats.

While several Cabinets in Japan have fallen during the last six years directly or indirectly as the result of terrorist activities, this is the first time that an election has caused a Premier's downfall.

The scope of this victory should not be over-exaggerated. While the new cabinet will undoubtedly adopt a more conciliatory attitude toward the parties there is no indication of a return to party cabinets. In fact a national coalition is indicated. It is expected, too, that the new regime will be committed to a large army and navy, and a strong foreign policy.

Between Two Forces

General Hayashi apparently fell between two stools. He needlessly alienated the political parties, excluding their representatives from the Cabinet and dissolving the Diet on extremely scanty provocation. But as an old-fashioned conservative he also failed to rally around himself politically active young officers who desire a reorganization of the state on semi-fascist lines.

Prince Konoye is a member of one of the country's foremost families and is a close friend of Prince Kimmochi Saionji, last of Japan's elder statesmen. He had been prominently mentioned for the premiership many times in the past, but never was willing to undertake the task. He is well known in the United States, where he last visited in 1934.

In Favorable Position

Political omens favor a speedy solution of the Cabinet crisis since Premier-designate Konoye has hitherto carefully avoided making political enemies and seems acceptable to both army and political parties.

Prince Konoye, who for some time has enjoyed the reputation of a man with a political future, has twice displayed the quality of prudence, first when he declined an invitation to head the Cabinet after the Feb. 26 outbreak in 1936; second, when more recently he declined overtures to head a new party opposing the

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U.S. Lends Good Offices For German-Spanish Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 1 — The United States, it was learned here today, has thrown its moral influence behind British and French efforts to restrain Germany and Spain from any further reprisals against each other which might upset the delicate balance of peace.

This action, the most the United States can do to aid Europe's earnest efforts to avoid another general war, took place yesterday when Secretary of State Cordell Hull summoned the German Ambassador, Hans H. Dieckhoff, to his hotel immediately upon his return from an interrupted holiday.

What occurred between the two diplomats was described in authoritative quarters as a brief informal conversation in which, after calling attention to the fixed policy of the Government to pursue its separate and independent course with respect to situations such as exist in and about Spain, Mr. Hull proceeded to express the earnest hope that the German Government might find a way for the peaceful adjustment of the present incident.

That there might be no appearance of partiality or discrimination Mr. Hull also saw the Spanish Ambassador Fernando de los Rios, this morning as soon as he had reached Washington by air from California.

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House Overrides President's Veto

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP)—The House voted today to override President Roosevelt's veto of a bill to extend the time in which World War veterans may renew their war risk term insurance policies.

The Chief Executive in a veto message Friday, stated he did not believe the extention—which would be the fourth since the policies were issued during the war—was "warranted, or ultimately will prove profitable to the individuals concerned."

Powers Move to Quell New Flames in Spain; Plan Security Zones

Berlin and Rome Withdraw From International Patrol System After Attacks on Shipping and Reprisals Against Almeria by Reich

British Government Acts Swiftly To Bring Germany Back in Line

Moscow Sees Efforts of Fascist Powers to Precipitate European War by Casting Blame on Bolshevism; Rome Hints Withdrawal From London Temporary

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Bombing by Spanish Loyalist airplanes of the German "pocket battleship" Deutschland, and German naval bombardment of Almeria in reprisal, broke over the week end like thunderbolts. With equal suddenness the neutral powers brought reserves of conciliation to bear. And the crisis appears averted.

The sequence of events:

Saturday evening, the Deutschland—pride of Germany's new navy—lay at anchor within the three-mile limit of the rebel island, Iviza. She was off duty from the international naval patrol.

According to Spanish Loyalist accounts, the Deutschland opened fire on a Loyalist airplane. Berlin denies this, saying two planes swooped down without warning. One bomb struck the crew's quarters, killing 23, wounding 19 seriously and 64 slightly.

Berlin Cabinet Acts

The German Cabinet met, announced withdrawal from the London non-intervention committee until safety could be assured patrol ships, and planned "reprisals."

Reprisals took the form of bombardment by German ships of the Loyalist port of Almeria, south of Valencia. At dawn Monday, the Admiral Scheer, sister ship of the Deutschland, appeared 12 miles from Almeria with four smaller warships. They steamed to firing positions seven miles from the port and opened fire without warning.

At least 20 persons were reported killed, and more than 100 wounded. Some 49 buildings were destroyed, and more than 100 damaged.

Blame Spain for Second Offense

Berlin admitted the attack, claiming reprisal was allowed by international law. Spain's act was held to be a second offense; warnings had been issued after the first bombardment by Loyalist planes of patrol ships off Mallorca some days ago.

Italy followed Germany's lead by resigning from the non-intervention committee and naval patrol.

London and Paris view the incident as disclosing a flaw in the naval patrol experiment. Since Germany says she intends no more reprisals at present, a hopeful tone has replaced the first alarm.

Practical measures are being sought to safeguard and continue the naval patrol.

'Bolshevik Air Pirates' Seen by Germany Behind Loyalist Attack at Iviza

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, June 1—Information from reliable sources this afternoon indicated not only that the Almeria bombardment is definitely considered as the end of reprisals for the Iviza incident but also that stress is being laid in influential circles upon the possibilities of further cooperation in the International Non-Intervention Committee rather than upon the complete oreakaway of Germany and Italy with all the consequences that this would entail for European security.

Germany's attitude, according to information from semi-official sources, is that now it should be clear to the whole world that the non-intervention committee scheme for Spain still contains many loopholes, but it should be possible to close these in the near future and for Germany to return to the committee and for its ships to patrol the Spanish coasts in the interests of international order.

Would Avoid Trouble

It should be easily possible, it is asserted here, for guarantees to be obtained from the Valencia Government for certain safety zones in harbors and roadsteads for patrolling warships, thus avoiding a repetition of the Iviza incident.

Foreign press comments, especially English and French condemning the out-of-hand bombing of the cruiser Deutschland filled the press here, while as justification for the Almeria reprisals is quoted the British action in Shanghai in 1927 and on the northwest frontier of India.

The "criminal attack of Bolshevik air pirates," as it is called here, with 23 German seamen killed and 19 wounded seriously and 64 lightly, is declared to have been an unwarranted attack upon the German cruiser while it was lying at anchor

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Berlin Gives Assurance Of No More Reprisals; Seeks Safety Guarantees

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 1—The situation in Spain, grave as it remains, is regarded in Downing Street circles today as rendered less menacing than yesterday, owing to assurances given by Germany. The first assurance was to regard its bombardment of Almeria as a complete reprisal for the Spanish attack upon the Deutschland at Iviza. The second was not to walk out of the International Non-Intervention agreement altogether, but only until "a sure guarantee against the repetition of such occurrences is secured."

British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, replying to Opposition questions in the Commons here today, said that the Government was in constant consultation with other governments to see what could be done to restore the situation.

To Extend Safety Zones

At the moment, the Monitor understands the most hopeful method of approach is seen in the possibility of obtaining from both sides an extension to all Spanish ports of the safety zone arrangement which already has been instituted by the Burgos Government in the case of Barcelona and which has been promised by the Valencia authorities for Palma since May 24 and 26 when bombs were dropped in that harbor, where British, German and Italian warships were at anchor.

In the case of the Iviza incident, it is not thought here that there can have been any excuse of accident such as may have existed at Palma, where the vessels attacked were much nearer shore, nor is any weight attached to the argument that the Deutschland was not legitimately there—it being necessary for all vessels engaged in non-intervention control to visit neighboring ports for refueling.

Spanish Allegation Denied

It is also recognized that the Spanish allegation that the Deutschland began the action by firing upon aircraft of the Valencia Government is not confirmed by the nature and extent of German casualties, which are thought in naval circles here to be capable of explanation only upon the supposition that the attack was unexpected.

It is also remarked that if Germany had had any of the sinister intentions which have been attributed to it of breaking up the non-intervention blockade in order to enable aid from Russia to reach the Spanish Government nothing could be more adverse to such an object than the gap which this incident has formed in precisely that portion of the non-intervention line through which such blockade running would have had to be effected.

All this does not mean any attempt here either to minimize or to excuse the obvious impropriety of the subsequent German reprisals against the Almeria coast whose population, it is held, cannot possibly have had any part in the incident. On the other hand, it does strengthen the hopes of restoring the situation when the excitement on all sides has had time to cool.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, June 1—To prevent a recurrence of such incidents as the bombardment of the Deutschland by Loyalists in Spain, the French

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American Folklore Revived In Town and State Festivals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—So that American children may know and perpetuate the forms of popular expression that can be found in every locality, a movement is under way to familiarize young people with the folklore of their states, and to encourage them to reproduce it in public. Reports made at the National Folk Festival, held here May 22 to 28, revealed that community gatherings are becoming common throughout the country; and that whereas originally only "old timers" did the performing, the younger people are now learning dances, music and games, and are taking part in their presentation.

A southern Illinois festival is planned for next fall to bring out square dances, ballads and singing games, Dr. R. E. Hieronymous, community adviser of the University of Illinois, reported. D. E. Lindstrom, professor of mural sociology in the College of Agriculture at the same university, and David S. McIntosh, head of the music department of Southern Illinois State Normal University, reported discovering ballads, many of them variations of mountaineer songs, among Illinois peoples. Among singers they found a descendant of the original Daniel Boone group, and residents of a little-known settlement in Jackson County called, "the barefoot nation," where community singing is still done today in the general store. Such songs, many of them influenced by early Illinois settlements, history and Indian migrations, are being taught to young people and sung each year at the music and drama festival and at the state sports tournament of the University of Illinois.

Wisconsin school children and residents will have no chance to forget the legends of their State, Dr. Charles E. Brown, director of the state historical museum at Madison, Wis., said. Under the direction of the State Historical Society, stories, and hitherto unwritten history are gathered and placed in pamphlet form under the Federal Writers' Project. These are distributed to teachers, playground leaders, and other story tellers, who will use them in schools, community centers, camps, and resorts. They include Paul Bunyan tales, gypsy stories told by bands that rove through the State, ghost stories, Indian legends, tales based on insect lore, and stories of the railroad, steamboat, and early pioneer days.

The Pennsylvania annual state festival at Bucknell University illustrates the inspiration received from the national festival and folk movement, George G. Korson, manager, observed. As a result of the festival, song sheets containing words and music to the ballads of the anthracite miners are now being distributed to schools and playgrounds. The festival has started research, which is uncovering ballads of the canallers, wagoners, lumberjacks, and many other early occupational groups, he noted.

Out of Vincennes, Ind., a French settlement which traces its history back to the Revolution, an opera containing old French airs brought over by the original settlers and others developed after they arrived, will soon be produced, Cecilia Ray Berry reported. She directed a folk group in singing and dancing at one of the performances of the festival.

Although some of the folk lore, music, and songs can be traced to immigrants who came to America many years ago, much of it is indigenous to America and is thus worthy of preserving as pure American culture, Sarah Gertrude Knott, festival director, declared. Much native material in the form of balladry has come from the North Carolina region, Bascom Lamar Lunsford, director of the Mountain Song and Dance Festival at Asheville, N. C., told the delegates. He has made recordings for Columbia University of over 300 ballads out of some 3000 that in one variation or another have been, or are still, sung in southern mountains. The mountain regions have done more of their own volition to preserve their folk lore than other sections of the country, he pointed out, because circle and square dances and ballads and songs are still a regular part of an evening's entertainment after corn husking, bean stringing, apple peeling, or butter stirring. The young people there, unlike those in other parts of the country, don't have to study their folklore. They grow up in it, he said. Girls as well as boys "just naturally learn to play fiddles, guitars and dulcimers, not from teachers, but from their relatives." Although many of them work in modern industry, their interest in folklore, he explained, persists through everything.

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Presbyterian Assembly Favors 28-Day Calendar

COLUMBUS, Ohio., May 29 (AP)—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, approved today a proposal for a calendar of 13 months of 28 days each, but sent it to the 276 presbyterys for study before adopting it as a recommendation of the entire church.

Designed so that Easter would fall on the same day each year—April 8—the calendar was offered in the routine report of the General Council and approved by a vote of 430 to 295.

Budget Director Free of Treasury Proposed by Byrd

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 1—Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia, chairman of the Senate Reorganization Committee, submitted two bills and a resolution today calling for:

1. Filling of the office of Director of the Budget, which has been vacant since 1934, "in the interest of efficiency."
2. Removing the bureau of the budget from the Treasury Department to be an independent status directly under the President.
3. Liquidating of RFC.
4. Strengthening of the independent general accounting office, changing its name to "office of audit and settlement" with an auditor general empowered to force federal agencies to comply with administrative accounting and reporting systems prescribed by him and approved by a proposed financial administration committee.

Senator Byrd seeks to have the budget director post filled by enactment of a Senate resolution, though administration leadership is not likely to accept the hint.

The Senator described the major purpose of the proposals as "to strengthen and clarify the established theory of the Government's financial administration." The proposals are those worked out independently by the Senator and by researchers of the Brookings Institution, and have not been examined by the various congressional reorganization committees wrestling with the problem.

Women of France Excel Men As Careful Drivers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—The woman driver of France is, according to motoring authorities, a more reliable person on the road than the man.

Ten years ago there was hardly a woman to be seen in charge of a car, today the women drivers of France number some 400,000. And women, it seems, are better drivers than men, for the reason—or so say the authorities—that they are more careful.

Women, say the authorities, like to own an unscathed car, so they take the precaution of driving slowly and of allowing the reckless to pass them by.

But that is not the only reason for their good road behavior. Statistics have something to say. Of the men who apply for driving licenses in France, 44 per cent are turned down on their preliminary test. Of the women who apply only 35 per cent are disqualified. Which proves, it is said, that the women have taken a good deal more trouble to prepare themselves for the ordeal of examination than have the men.

State Workers Lose N. Y. Tax Exemption

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., June 1—Employees of New York state will hereafter pay income taxes like any other citizen, following the signing by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman today of the new tax law passed by the last legislature. The measure removes public officials named in the state constitution from the tax exempt list and is in line with the bill previously signed by the governor to bring federal officials and others drawing federal pay within the scope of the state income tax.

The governor also signed the bill designed to prevent child marriages and which requires city and town clerks to demand a birth certificate of marriage license applicants when they are doubtful of the age of these applicants.

First Aviatrix in 1908

Mme. Therese Peltier was the first woman to fly in an airplane, ascending at Turin, Italy, in 1908.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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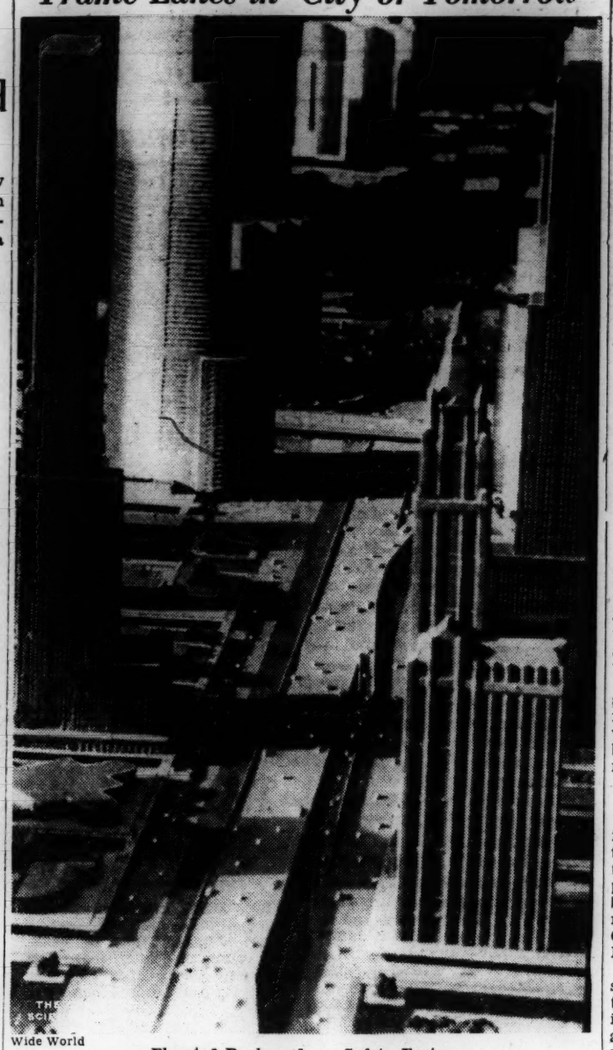
Traffic Lanes in 'City of Tomorrow'



Wide World

Elevated Boulevards as Safety Factor

Here Is How the Woolworth Building Would Look if Placed in the City of Tomorrow, Which Norman Bel Geddes Has Designed to Show How Traffic of the Future Will Be Handled on Express Boulevards With Intersections Eliminated. Dr. Miller McClintock Used This and Similar Illustrations to Show the City Planners Association How to Rebuild Streets and Highways to Solve Traffic Problems

U. S. Must Scrap Highway System, Engineer Warns

DETROIT, Mich., June 1 (AP)—Dr. Miller McClintock, traffic research engineer, told the National Planning Conference today that American street and highway system must be scrapped and rebuilt unless the automobile is to become a menace.

"This will cost $57,000,000,000," he said, "but will pay for itself in 43 years according to an estimate made by Frank T. Sheets, highway engineer."

Dr. McClintock, head of the bureau for street traffic research at Harvard University, displayed to the convention delegates illustrations of a "model city of 1960" designed by Norman Bel Geddes as an inevitable development of the "automotive revolution."

"Just as industry, after the industrial revolution, had to abandon past methods in order to utilize mass production, so the nation must discard its useless street and highway system, designing and rebuilding roadways so traffic may move swiftly, unimpeded and safely," Dr. McClintock said.

Shackles on Servant

"We cannot look with equanimity upon a transportation mechanism which takes an annual toll of 36,000 lives and injures more than a million. Nor can we look with tolerance upon shackles which fetter this newest servant of mankind."

The "model city" envisions buildings 2000 feet tall, grouped at natural focal points of traffic, with intervening parks and open spaces. A network of elevated express boulevards is superimposed on a ground-level street system for local traffic. Ramps run from the local thoroughfares to express lanes.

Arterial streets cross at different levels. Turn-offs permit motorists to change direction without crossing a traffic stream. That, Dr. McClintock pointed out, would eliminate "intersectional friction," the major cause of traffic congestion. Parking space beneath buildings would remove standing automobiles from streets. Sidewalks would be above the vehicular level, with pedestrian bridges at intersections.

Needs of City Cited

"The city of tomorrow, in its provisions for the safe and orderly movement of persons and commodities, will make possible for the first time the full benefits of the automotive revolution," Dr. McClintock said. "They are: Physical separation of opposed streams of traffic; roadway margins protected from obstruction and interference; intersections on major streets and trunk routes provided with grade separations and, within the streams of flow, provision for segregation of functionally different types of movement.

"It would be difficult to conceive of any mechanism less well adjusted to its function of carrying traffic safely and efficiently than is the standard street system of any American city and much of our highway system. Until inherent frictions are removed, automotive transportation will continue with a high level of hazard and a low level of efficiency.

"Nothwithstanding the universality of the automobile today, it is still largely a foreign and unassimilated substance. However, the planners and engineers have demonstrated their ability to build traffic facilities which are safe and congestion free."

James Roosevelt Opens Great Lakes Exposition

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 1 (AP)—James Roosevelt, eldest son of the President, formally opened the 1937 Great Lakes Exposition on May 29 by snipping a barrier across the main entrance. In the evening President Roosevelt pressed a telegraph key in the White House, transmitting an electrical impulse turning on the exposition's lights.

Lyceum Women Rallied to Goal Of World Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 1—A call to women of all races to promote world peace by sympathy, kindness and understanding was made by Viscountess Elibank, president of the tenth biennial congress of the International Association of Lyceum Clubs, in opening the congress here today.

Lady Elibank said that a young Englishwoman, Miss Constance Smedley, had founded the London Lyceum Club more than 30 years ago to link the women who were interested in the arts, education and the public service.

But Miss Smedley had seen the opportunity also of an association of women in many parts of the world bound together by the same interests and by the determination to prove that sympathy is not a matter of race or language only, but a universal language.

Her Lyceum Club idea, the speaker said, had grown until now there were 37 clubs in 14 countries.

"Religion and politics are without our agenda," Lady Elibank continued. And she appealed to all who attended the congress to let no criticism of the views of others mar the friendship and tolerance which she hoped would characterize the congress.

"We can think and talk of our likenesses, not of our differences," Lady Elibank added. "We can teach the youth of the nations to look for friends and not for enemies among those of other countries; to strive to find common ideals, common aims, so that when the torch falls from our hands we may have happiness in the knowledge that it is caught up by the young and vigorous, full of good will and kindness toward the youth of other lands who are aiming at the universal peace and kindness which is the ideal of all thoughtful people."

The needs of the members of the London Lyceum Club, of which Lady Elibank is president, are cared for by boards dealing with art, industry, drama, public service and other activities, and by circles which concern themselves with various countries.

Members of Lyceum Clubs outside the British Empire are entertained on visits to London by the International board of the London Club, and visitors from clubs within the Empire by the United Empire Circle.

Representatives of clubs belonging to the International Association of Lyceum Clubs every two years for a congress.

Activities of this year's congress include visits to the Royal Courts of Justice, the House of Commons, the House of Lords, Hampton Court Palace, Oxford University and the Opera.

Vatican Accused Of Countenancing Slur on Hitler

BERLIN, June 1 (AP)—The German Government today formally accused the Vatican of endangering normal relations with the National Socialist Reich by failing to "disavow" the critical speech of George Cardinal Mundelein of Chicago.

A diplomatic note, handed to the Holy See by Diego von Bergen, the German Ambassador to the Vatican, said:

"The Holy See must realize that its unexpected and incomprehensible attitude in this matter, so long as it remains unremedied, has removed the pre-conditions for the normal course of relations between the German Government and the Roman Curia."

(The Roman Curia is the body of congregations, tribunals and offices through which the Pope governs the Roman Catholic Church.)

Relations Not Broken Off

The Foreign Office said that the note did not mean that relations with the Vatican were now being broken off. Herr von Bergen, it was explained, had left Rome on his usual summer vacation. But, it was stated, "He will not go back for some time."

To earlier representations, it was announced here, Herr von Bergen received a verbal reply which later was confirmed in writing. It has not been published, but obviously it was not satisfactory to the Germans.

Text of Germany's Note

Today's note said:

"The German Government, in the interest of German-Vatican relations, was moved to take steps through its Ambassador in the expectation that Vatican circles would be concerned with averting injury to relations between Germany and the Curia as the result of Cardinal Mundelein's attacks.

"The German Government assumed as a matter of course that the Holy See would disassociate itself from the Cardinal's utterances, rectify them and express its regrets, as has been customary in international intercourse.

"To its sharp surprise and deep astonishment, however, the Holy See deemed it fit to leave the Ambassador's representations unanswered on the grounds that the Cardinal's unsubstantiated and untrue allegations constituted, at most a retort in kind.

"The German Government is therefore obliged to conclude that the Holy See leaves the unqualified attacks by one of its highest dignitaries against the German Chief of State uncorrected, and in the eyes of the world supports them.

"The Holy See will realize that its unexpected and incomprehensible attitude in this matter, so long as it remains unremedied, has removed the pre-conditions for the normal course of relations between the German Government and the Roman Curia.

"For this development the Curia alone bears the full responsibility."

Alberta Defaults On Bond Issue; Loan Is Refused

EDMONTON, June 1 (AP)—Alberta's social credit government will default on a $1,650,000 bond maturity due today Provincial Treasurer Solon Low announced here today after the Bank of Canada notified the Province it was unable to loan the Province enough money to meet the maturity.

As Mr. Low announced the Province would default on a major bond issue for the third time in 14 months, he expressed the hope that a "general refunding operation" could be arranged to cover all of Alberta's funded debt almost $160,000,000.

Although the Provincial Treasurer said he did not know how soon such a refunding operation likely would be arranged, he said he hoped "in due time to arrange for payment of all defaults." Alberta defaulted on a $3,200,000 bond maturity April1, 1936, and a $1,250,000 maturity Nov. 1, 1936.

Asked if the Bank of Canada had given any reason for refusing to advance financial assistance, Mr. Low said the bank had informed him that no statutory authority provided for such a grant, and the bank's policy is to make advances only for a general rehabilitation of a Province's finances.

"I can quite well understand any refunding operation now must involve all the defaulted issues," the Provincial Treasurer stated. He added he regretted the Province had to default but everything possible had been done to prevent it.

There was not enough money in the sinking fund to attempt to meet part of the principal, Mr. Low said. The Province will continue to pay interest on the bonds at the reduced rate of 2¾ per cent—50 per cent of the contracted rate.

Because the bond maturity is payable in New York as well as Canada, application of the United States Johnson Act is possible, but the Provincial Treasurer said such procedure was unlikely as the law is only invoked when a maturity due the United States Government is defaulted.

Syracuse Names Chancellor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 1—Dr. William P. Graham, a faculty member for 39 years, is today head of Syracuse University, having been elected sixth chancellor of that institution. He succeeds the Rev. Dr. Charles W. Flint, who resigned last year to enter the service of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

After Chancellor Graham had opened the commencement exercises here yesterday, 964 members of the graduating class heard Dorothy Thompson, publicist, appeal for better methods of living in the modern world. Any person adding to the world's knowledge of that problem would receive the acclaim of mankind, she said.

"The conquest of nature is all but completed," Miss Thompson declared, "but the knowledge of how to live in the new world is not achieved. That is the field for today's heroes. For this civilization will not be carried by masses, but by individuals; it will not be carried by serfs, but by free men; it will not be saved by mystics, but by masters of reason."

The new chancellor has been professor of engineering, dean of the College of Applied Science, and vice-chancellor during his long period of service here. He graduated from the university in 1893, and received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy of the University of Berlin in 1897.

Persons honored by the university with higher degrees included Miss Thompson; Richard Bonelli, singer; Dr. Eugene R. Smith, educator, and Dr. Edmund Ezra Day, president-elect of Cornell University.

Marked Progress Revealed In Drive on Spoils System

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Encouraging evidence of the effectiveness of recent efforts by opponents of the spoils system, and the consequent saving of billions of dollars of taxpayers' money, is seen by the Civil Service Assembly here in the passage so far this session of civil service laws in four states, the first in 17 years. Substantial progress of similar legislation through the mills in many other legislatures adds also to the encouragement over the significant achievement in this direction.

Not since 1920 has a state enacted a civil service measure. This year bills went through in Arkansas, Maine, Tennessee, and Connecticut. Passage of these, and the firm foothold obtained by bills in other legislatures overbalances, the assembly says, the fact that civil service bills were defeated in six states. In Alabama, Arizona, and Georgia merit bills were passed by one house only to be defeated or tabled in the other. In Indiana, Montana, and West Virginia, adjournment occurred before positive action had been taken by either house.

Furthermore, it is claimed, the newly drawn legislation, including the four bills which became law, show tendencies which give hope for further progress within the civil service field. They show the background work of merit system advocates who have been struggling for some time to improve governmental personnel.

No sooner had the senators and representatives arrived for the current sessions of the state legislatures than the governors began talking to them about the value of the merit system.

"You will have large support from the citizens of this State for a measure that will open permanent careers to qualified young men and young women who desire to enter the public service," said Wilbur L. Cross, Governor of Connecticut.

"I recommend a strengthening and an extension of the Maryland classified service," declared Harry W. Nice, Governor of Maryland.

"I recommend that the Legislature respect the fundamental principles of civil service," said Herbert H. Lehman, Governor of New York. "The most needed reform in our state government is the institution of a merit system for all classes of employees to whom the system can be practically applied."

And so the comments went in inaugural and legislative messages from chief executives of more than 15 states.

Further Extension Needed

The new laws unquestionably mean better government, according to G. Lyle Belsley, executive director of the Civil Service Assembly. The widespread and popular interest in civil service proposals in the various states are very significant, he said, and promise movement in the direction of the extension of civil service "upward, outward, and downward" throughout the entire governmental system.

The four new states bring the number of states with civil service on their statute books up to 14. The others which had laws on their books, all passed prior to 1920, were New York in 1883, Massachusetts in 1884, California, Illinois, and Wisconsin in 1905, Ohio in 1912, New Jersey in 1908, California in 1915, and Maryland in 1920. Kansas passed a bill in 1915, it is noted, but since 1919 it has been dormant with no appropriation, according to information gathered at the Civil Service Assembly.

Several new trends in the provisions of the laws have been noted in an analysis made by the Civil Service Assembly. One is the tendency to put the administration of state civil service in the hands of one man rather than in the care of three commissioners. This is in line with the recommendation of the Brownlaw Commission appointed by the President, which called for the administration of federal civil service by one man rather than a board of three.

This tendency is seen in the new Connecticut law, in which the personnel director of civil service is put in equal authority with heads of other state departments, and is appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, being selected from a list of eligible persons recommended by an advisory personnel committee. Adequate salaries are also in line which, it is hoped, will attract the best qualified people. Veterans' preference rules, which have been so general in civil service provisions, are beginning to be looked upon in some quarters as inadvisable. Nothing is said about it in the new Maine law. It was not included in the Arkansas law at first, but later was mentioned in an amendment, it is learned at the Civil Service Assembly.

Although a very controversial subject supported mainly by the American Legion and opposed by organizations advocating more reforms in civil service systems, the veterans' preference provision is seen by many as a definite drawback to the fundamental aim of giving positions to those qualified and meriting them.

Preference to veterans has been accorded along various lines according to the state, it is found. In some, the veteran is put at the head of the civil service list for an appointment, even though he made a grade much lower than others taking the same examination. In too many appointments, the veterans are given preference when some one else might be better qualified for the position, it has been charged in debate in legislative halls. In the United States in 1935, it is pointed out, slightly more than 25 per cent of all federal civil service employees were veterans.

The absence of residence restrictions is another tendency regarded as progressive in the new civil service legislation. Less attention is being paid to appointing a man from the home area if a person from some other state has better quallfications, it was pointed out.

For the first time civil service has penetrated into the hitherto solid non-civil-service South, with the passage of the new merit system law in Tennessee. Moreover the Tennessee Act puts definite teeth into the usual provision for a six-month's probationary period for employees. Most civil service laws make this specification but fail to provide a method of checking on the quality of the work. According to the Tennessee Act, an employee is automatically dismissed at the end of the probationary period unless a written recommendation is made by the department head to the director of personnel to the effect that the worker is to be given a regular position in the civil service.

No Blanketing In

Employees now in the state service in Tennessee are not to be "blanketed in" under the new system, which is another unusual provision. Those holding positions that will come under the classified service will take qualifying tests which, if passed, will give them a regular status.

The new Arkansas law has several "modern attachments" not found in many of the older civil service laws. Rigid residence restrictions are ruled out. Furthermore, a large proportion of the positions are placed in the classified service which ultimately means that the various positions are studied, the duties and responsibilities of each grade of positions stated, and then the applicant required to measure up to these with his qualifications.

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Social Democratic Federation Moulds Basis for New Party

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, June 1 — The framework for a new political party was in process of formation here today by the Social Democratic Federation, a congress of right-wing Socialists who became dissidents of the National Socialist Party when the militant element, headed by Norman Thomas, prevailed with a revolutionary formula last year.

Resolved to stay clear of extreme radical tendencies, to attain a "social system based on production for use . . . socialy owned and democratically controlled . . . by peaceful, legal means through political action, education and propaganda," the convention was moving on a national front. Its committee of strategy is headed by Mayor Jasper McLevy of Bridgeport, Conn., under whose direction the program to facilitate the launching of a third party will proceed through committees to contact labor and progressive organizations and other nuclei entrusted to deal with the problem of organization, public affairs, unemployment relief, education and propaganda. The agenda of action also includes furtherance of aid to the oppressed and persecuted in Europe.

Premises of the new movement, which is timed to reap the harvest of its activity for the 1940 presidential election, frown alike upon the current division in the workers' forces in the United States as epitomized in the feud between the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization and "pernicious" labor promotion policies being forwarded among the nation's unemployed by Communists and the Workers' Alliance of America.

The conflict in organized labor in the nation today featured the keynote address of the congress in which workers and progressives alike were summoned to unite in developing a new socialist movement based upon democratic principles and cooperating with all groups "who appreciate the need for independent political action." This was delivered by Louis Waldman, leader in New York of the right-wing socialists who broke away from the party in disagreement with Mr. Thomas over what they held were "destructive, communist policies."

Claims Fight Menaces Unionism

Mr. Waldman told the conference that the present bitter conflict between the country's chief wings today menaced unionism, since harmony and co-operation were essential if the "high objectives sought by all trade unionists and sincere friends of labor are to be attained."

Voicing the attitude of an audience representative of socialists and trade unionists from 19 states, Mr. Waldman underlined for the convention "advocacy of the principle of industrial unionism in the mass production industries as essential to the triumph of labor in its efforts to establish industrial democracy and promote the immediate interests of the wage-earners of America," but urged reconciliation.

"Without presuming to interfere in the internal affairs of the trade union movement," he said, "we appeal to both sides in the unfortunate conflict now tearing asunder the organized labor movement to take the road of reconciliation, to the end that the conflict may be speedily terminated and labor go forward to the attainment of its great goal—the emancipation of labor and of all mankind."

Referring to the unemployment relief problem, convention spokesmen paid special heed to "detrimental" organizing activities in this field, envisaging a nation-wide organization that would free the jobless from "the ulterior political objectives" of such groups as the workers' alliance. The latter, it was charged, already had excited hostile public reaction and, unless "irresponsible" tactics were repudiated, there was "grave danger of wrecking the whole relief set-up."

Study to Center on New York

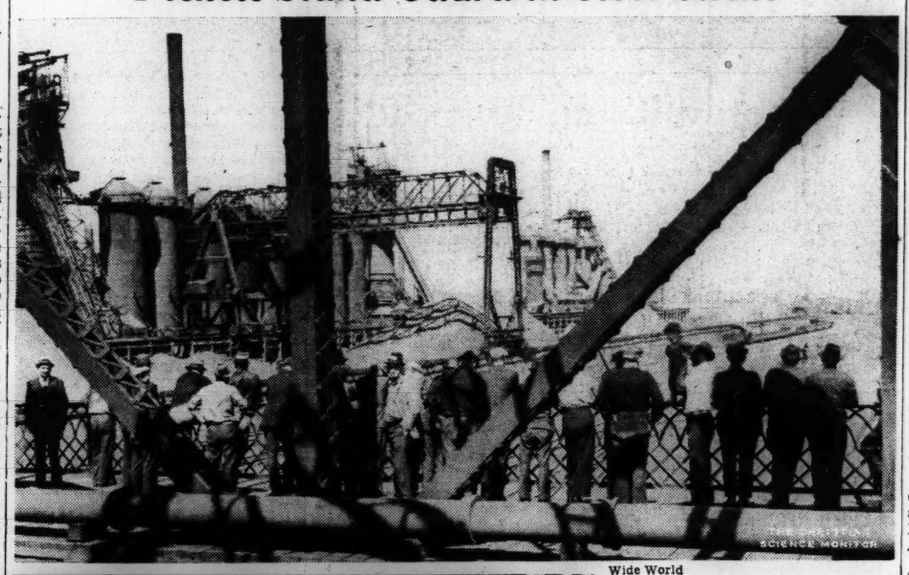
At a reconvening of the McLevy committee in Washington in a few weeks, a check will be made of the progress of the social democratic organization. It appeared today this would find its focusing center in the New York City mayoralty election.

Excluding Communists, other premier participants in the alliance envisioned would be the Progressive Farmer-Labor Federation of Wisconsin, the Labor Party of Minnesota and other state elements functioning in the workers' name.

The declaration of principles designed to underlie the third party movement repudiates the "appeal to revolutionary violence" as "unnecessary and unjustifiable in a country where the orderly and peaceful methods of democracy are available," and urges the development of social services "to improve the conditions and enrich the lives of the masses and of measures for socializing the great branches of industry, trade and finance which are most vital to the people's needs and are now most completely dominated by great capital."

Resolutions adopted call for widening the Social Security Act to embrace a comprehensive system of social insurance, a program of housing and slum clearance on a wider scale than yet proposed by the Federal Administration, the development of consumer co-operatives, the establishment of an auxiliary youth movement to the social democratic federation and an endorsement of the Spanish loyalist government as "fighting to preserve popular government against fascist foes from within and without."

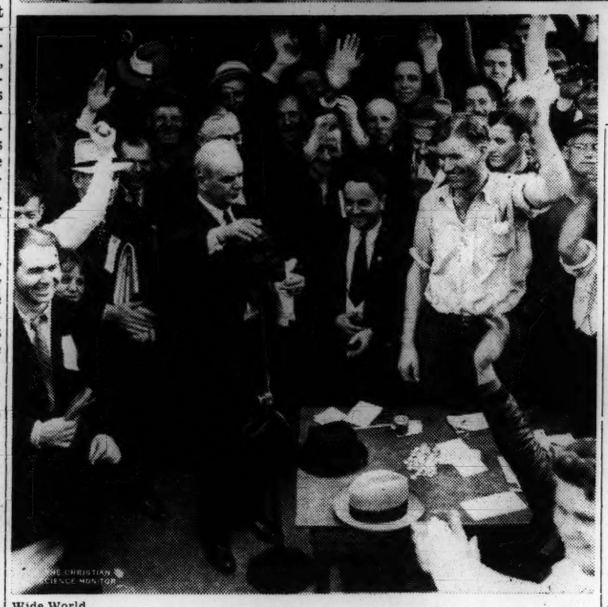
Pickets Stand Guard in Steel Strike



Wide World

Plant Besieged

Strikers of Republic Steel Corporation Plant at Youngstown, Ohio, Shown Looking Down at the Mills. Stacks Which Only a Few Days Ago Belched Smoke From Furnaces Now Stand Gaunt and Idle Against the Skyline



Wide World

Philip Murray Address Strikers

National Chairman of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee Shown as He Talked to Union Pickets in Front of the Main Entrance of Republic Steel Plant at Campbell, Ohio, on May 29

Steel Strike Rioters Jailed

CHICAGO, June 1 (AP)—Sixty-seven men were held in police custody today while investigators sought to fix responsibility for the Memorial Day steel strike riot causing five fatalities and injuries to more than 100 persons.

Police Capt. Thomas Kilroy said the 67 participated in a battle between unionists and sympathizers, and police near the Republic Steel Corporation's South Chicago, Ill., plant.

He said they will be charged with conspiracy to commit an illegal act, which carries a maximum penalty of five years in prison and a $2000 fine upon conviction.

Van A. Bittner, regional director of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, said after attending a five-hour conference called by Gov. Henry Horner that:

"This strike won't be settled until we get a contract." Conferences, he said did not amount to any thing.

The contract to which he referred was the goal of the S. W. O. C. in calling a strike against the Inland and Republic Steel Corporations and the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company. The proposed written agreement would permit the S. W. O. C. to act as collective bargaining agent for members.

Governor Horner said Mr. Bittner had assured him strikers would be urged to refrain from action that might lead to a recurrence of rioting. But the union leader declared he would insist upon maintenance of a picket line.

Mr. Bittner said Republic's representatives at the Governor's conference declared they would refuse to sign a contract "even if a vote through the National Labor Relations Board showed we had a majority" of workers' votes. James L. Hyland, a Republic official at the conference, declined to comment.

Another conferee, Robert Pilkington, federal conciliator, will "look up several questions under the Wagner Act" and inform both sides when the conference will be resumed, Governor Horner said.

Investigators hoped to pierce the fog of charges and counter-charges over responsibility for the riot by taking testimony today. Mr. Bittner laid the responsibility to the police and company management and declared "if we can get the evidence, we are going to have those policemen indicted for murder in the first degree."

Police and Republic officials countered with assertions the unionists and sympathizers provoked the riot.

The joint executive board of four local unions of the Committee for Industrial Organization in the South Chicago district charged "company thugs" fired from the plant roof. It also contended the independent steel companies' refusal to sign contracts was part of "a conspiracy to destroy the union."

New York Union in Dual Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 1—Demands for a referendum vote to determine the union to represent workers on the city-owned independent subway system and the Parmalee taxicab system for collective bargaining were placed before the board of transportation and the city industrial relations board, respectively, today.

The Transport Workers' Union, affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization, insists an election be held on the independent lines immediately, and union spokesmen said that if demands were ignored, they probably would seek to invoke the "Little Wagner Act" passed at the last session of the Legislature.

Michael J. Quill, president of the transport workers, charged the transportation board with pursuing an anti-labor policy and of "chiseling" on the new wage and working conditions schedules adopted after a referendum election held among the workers last January, when delegates were chosen to bargain with the management. The January election resulted in the setting up of a bargaining agency which was characterized in union quarters as savoring of "company unionism," since spokesmen for the workers represent different classes of subway labor and were elected as individuals—not as union representatives.

Board Tactics Assailed

Mr. Quill declared the Board of Transporation was the greatest violator of workingmen's rights and enemy of organized labor of any city department.

"We have no objection to women station agents," he said, "but we protest any attempt to place women in subway ticket booths at a wage rate which jeopardizes existing standards. Such a move is an outright exploitation of men."

In asking the city industrial relations board to supervise an election of taxicab drivers employed by the Parmalee system, local 387 of the Taxicab Chauffeurs of Greater New York, another affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization, took the first step toward higher pay and better working conditions for drivers.

Steps Matched by A. F. of L.

Activities of this union to enforce demands on taxicab companies here were being matched step by step by local 819 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, an American Federation of Labor affiliate, which also is demanding wage increases and better working conditions. Members of this union in the employ of the Parmalee system today are being paid $12 a week for day men and $15 a week for night men. They demand a $6 a week increase for both day and night men, union recognition, closed shop, "a steady car for each driver six days a week," and a wage and hour adjustment for service men.

The unionization contest between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. was renewed on the waterfront today, when unionization of tugboat and ferry lines workers became the question at issue.

The national maritime union, recently organized affiliate of the C. I. O., sent organizers to solicit membership in their union. Simultaneously, Joseph P. Ryan, president of the American Longshoremen's Association, and leader in the American Federation of Labor fight against the Committee for Industrial Organization, renewed efforts to bring maritime workers into line with his union. A charter was issued to a union that is attempting to organize tugboat men under the federation banner.

John F. Moran, president of the Moran Towing and Transportation Company, one of the largest tugboat operators in this port, said he had heard of at least three groups that had approached his employees. None of the unions had demanded exclusive rights to act as their bargaining agency, he added.

Republic Steel Defies Blockade Of C. I. O. Pickets

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, June 1 (AP)—A triumvirate of steelmakers locked in a strike war with the C. I. O. Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, saw one of their number move forward today to defy a "strike-or-starve" blockade thrown up by miles of picket lines in the six-day-old dispute.

Republic Steel Corporation, second largest of the nation's independ- of men were still working in its plants, announced:

"We are not going to let them down now . . ."

The Memorial Day quiet along the strike front lasted scarcely from dawn to dark before fresh skirmishing broke out around Republic's plant at Warren, Ohio, ent producers, claiming thousands where corporation airplanes have been skimming over the picket blockade carrying provisions to beleaguered workers.

There was a clash of clubs and iron bars after an estimated 300 loyal workers rushed from the mill and drove off about 40 pickets.

The sound of gunshots at Warren brought charges from Republic that "gunmen in the picket lines" were firing on food planes. There were also reports of answering fire from within the plant grounds.

Carnegie Study Praises U. S. Foreign Policy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 1—Praise of the United States foreign policy under the Roosevelt Administration is contained in the June International Conciliation document by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, out today. The foreword is by Nicholas Murray Butler, head of the endowment and president of Columbia University.

The study is called "The United States and World Organization During 1936," and holds that the "year was a critical one both for the world in general and for the United States in particular."

"Activity and strain were apparent everywhere," it added, "in Africa and Asia, actual armed conflict; in Europe, preparation for it; in the Americas, precautions against it.

"The result of these currents was to produce unquestionably the most alarming period since the armistice, with the conflict not only growing wider between the nations, but also deeper within nations. . . .

"In this disturbing situation the United States followed a policy which Secretary of State Hull described as 'earnest, persistent, careful and cautious.' It combined a relatively stable and continuous spirit of international co-operation with an occasional wide initiative, indicating that the Government was evolving from the narrow isolationism of previous years.

"While not a member of the principal agency of organized international co-operation, the government, nevertheless, took a number of actions parallel to the League of Nations, or initiated measures of its own contributing to the same general results—notably in the direction of neutrality in the Abyssinian conflict, negotiation of trade treaties, agreement with Great Britain and France on monetary matters and convocation of the inter-American conference.

"Thus, despite the general world situation, the inevitable dislocations of a presidential campaign and the isolationist policy unexpectedly adopted by the Republican party, the year was marked by a cautious progress in American foreign policy, with the initiation of certain new activities, the consolidation of others already established and the relinquishment of none. . . .

"American official policy toward the League of Nations itself was twice defined during the year in the fullest and most complete statements yet vouchsafed on this controversial problem. Under Secretary of State Phillips made a detailed analysis in February and President Roosevelt a general statement in August. . . .

Lewis Backs Drive on Ford

DETROIT, Mich., June 1 (AP)—Promised aid from the Committee for Industrial Organization figured today in the delayed drive of the United Automobile Workers of America to unionize the Ford Motor Company.

Homer Martin, union president, announced John L. Lewis, C. I. O. chieftain, had telegraphed assurance of "every assistance" from the auto workers' parent body in the campaign.

The message reached Mr. Martin even as a showdown impended in the projected investigation of Wayne County authorities into last Wednesday's disturbance in which union organizers were beaten.

In the telegram, Mr. Lewis branded the "attack by agents of the Ford company" upon union representatives, who at the time sought to distribute handbills advocating union membership, as a "most flagrant outrage."

Prosecutor Duncan McCrea, threatening "further steps" unless his demands are met, had given the Ford company and Dearborn, Mich., officials until today to produce witnesses to the fight. Neither has indicated assent.

The "attack," Mr. Lewis said, will be "resented by every member of organized labor and every thoughtful citizen."

"Such demonstrations," he said, "indicate the paramount necessity of comprehensive organization of workers in Ford plants and other units of major industries. It will serve to intensify the desire of the workers to enroll in organizations associated with the C. I. O.

"The C. I. O. will give every assistance to the U. A. W. A. and its members to carry on and to establish collective bargaining in the plants of the Ford company."

Telephone Medals Going to Workers For Flood Service

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 1—Sixteen groups of telephone employees have been cited for special bronze plaques for service during the floods of March, 1936, the committee on award of the Theodore N. Vail medals announced today. In addition, three silver medals accompanied by cash awards of $250 each were given to individual telephone employees.

Employee groups receiving recognition were in Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Pennsylvania and were employed by the New England Telephone Company, the Southern New England Telephone Company and the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania.

Funds for medals and cash awards as well as the plaques are provided by a fund established by Theodore N. Vail, former chairman of the board of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Individual recipients of medals are Michael J. O'Connor of Concord, N. H.; John T. Steck of New Milford, Conn., and Robert Hildebrand of Fulton, Mo.

REMINDER FOR MEMBERS EN ROUTE TO THE ANNUAL MEETING AT BOSTON

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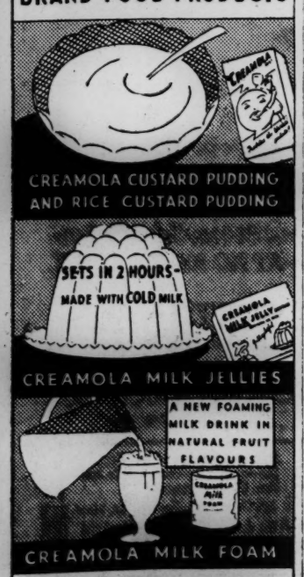
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Text of Roosevelt's Message Calling for Action On Income Tax Evasion

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP)—Following is the text of President Roosevelt's message to Congress today on tax evasion:

A condition has been developing during the past few months so serious to the nation that the Congress and the people are entitled to information about it.

The Secretary of the Treasury has given me a report of a preliminary study of income tax returns for the calendar year 1936. This report reveals efforts at avoidance and evasion of tax liability, so widespread and so amazing both in their boldness and their ingenuity, that further action without delay seems imperative.

We face a challenge to the power of the Government to collect, uniformly, fairly and without discrimination, taxes based on statutes adopted by the Congress.

"Civilization at Discount"

Mr. Justice Holmes said, "Taxes are what we pay for civilized society." Too many individuals, however, want the civilization at a discount.

Methods of escape or intended escape from tax liability are many. Some are instances of avoidance which appear to have the color of legality; others are on the borderline of legality; others are plainly contrary even to the letter of the law.

All are alike in that they are definitely contrary to the spirit of the law. All are alike in that they represent a determined effort on the part of those who use them to dodge the payment of taxes which Congress based on ability to pay. All are alike in that failure to pay results in shifting the tax load to the shoulders of others less able to pay, and in mulcting the Treasury of the Government's just due.

Letter From Treasury

I commend to your attention the following letter from the Secretary of the Treasury.

"The Secretary of the Treasury,
"Washington,
"May 29, 1937.

"My Dear Mr. President:

"As you know, the Treasury was surprised and disturbed by the failure of the receipts from the income tax on March 15th to measure up to the budget estimates. Therefore, we undertook an immediate investigation. Only a preliminary report can be made at this time because the complete iuvestigation covering all the income tax returns filed will require the balance of this year. Furthermore, since many of the returns of large manufacturing corporations have not yet been filed, the present report is confined almost wholly to data disclosed by the individual tax returns.

"But even this preliminary report discloses conditions so serious that immediate action is called for. More than the usual examination and audit by the Treasury is needed. It seems clear that if tax evasion and tax avoidance can be promptly stopped through legislation and regulations resulting from a special investigation, a very large portion of the deficiency in revenues will be restored to the Treasury.

Cites Major Loopholes

"I herewith enumerate some of the principal devices now being employed by taxpayers with large incomes for the purpose of defeating the income taxes which would normally be payable by them. As we continue our preliminary examination, other devices are being disclosed.

"1. The device of evading taxes by setting up foreign personal holding corporations in the Bahamas, Panama, Newfoundland, and other places where taxes are low and corporation laws lax.

"Americans have formed 64 such companies in the Bahamas alone in 1935 and 1936, and 22 more were organized by Americans in the Bahamas during the past two months. Panama and Newfoundland seem to be even more fertile territory since their corporation laws make it more difficult to ascertain who the actual stockholders are. Moreover, the stockholders have resorted to all manner of devices to prevent the acquisition of information regarding their companies. The companies are frequently organized through foreign lawyers, with dummy incorporators and dummy directors, so that the names of the real parties in interest do not appear.

"One American citizen with a $3,000,000 Bahamas corporation has apparently attempted to prevent the Bureau of Internal Revenue from catching up with him by filing his individual tax returns in successive years from towns in New Brunswick, British Columbia, and Jamaica.

"Another individual believes that he has been so successful in removing his assets from the United States to the Bahamas that he is defying the Treasury to collect a tax upon a $250,000 fee he has received; and by way of insult, he offered to compromise his admitted tax liability of $33,000 for past years by a payment of $1700.

Deducts Interest on Own Loan

"Still another individual showed a large net loss on his personal return for 1936. In considerable part, the loss was due to the large deduction he claims for interest on a loan made to him by his personal holding company. But the man in question is no object of charity, for his personal holding company, organized in Canada, had an income of over $1,500,000 from American dividends in 1936, though it has not yet filed a return.

"Perhaps the most flagrant case of this character is that of a retired American army officer with a large income from valuable American securities which he desires to sell at a very large profit. To escape our income and inheritance tax laws, he used the device of becoming a naturalized Canadian citizen, and six days later organized four Bahamas corporations to hold his securities. He and his lawyers apparently think that he can now sell his securities free from any taxes on his profits, since there are no income taxes in the Bahamas, and that he has adroitly escaped American taxes.

"2. The device of foreign insurance companies.

"Two New York insurance agents have caused the organization of insurance companies in the Bahamas with a view to enabling taxpayers to secure spurious deductions for interest through an ingenious scheme for the issuance of life insurance policies. Americans who went into the scheme purported to pay a large single premium for their policies, but immediately borrowed back practicaly the entire sum. Under the plan the so-called policyholders sought to obtain a large deduction for interest on this loan, although the fact was that no interest was really paid. By this means five prominent Americans sought to evade nearly $550,000 in income taxes in the years 1932 to 1936. This fraud was discovered by the Treasury's investigators and all of the taxpayers have now submitted offers to pay the full amount of taxes evaded, plus interest. Until our investigation is completed we do not know how many similar companies may have been organized in other countries, and utilized by our citizens; nor do we yet know whether this newly invented type of fraud has other ramifications.

Personal Holding Companies

"3. The device of domestic personal holding companies:

"The rates of tax applicable to personal holding companies were reduced in 1936 at the time of the enactment of the undistributed profits tax. It was believed at that time that the combined rates of the two taxes would be sufficient to insure the distribution of the entire incomes of these companies, and the consequent imposition of surtaxes upon their owners. This expectation has not been realized.

"Thus, the single stockholder of one large personal holding company saved himself $322,000 by causing his company to distribute none of its income to him.

"In another case, a man and his wife saved $791,000 through the use of personal holding companies in 1936.

"In a third case, the personal holding company reported over $500,000 of net income but the total taxes paid by the two stockholders, husband and wife, were less than $60,000, due principally to credits for payments on indebtedness the holding company prudently incurred in accumulating properties for its owners. If the personal holding company had not been in existence, the stockholders would have paid over $200,000 additional income taxes.

"Another favorite device is to organize a considerable number of personal holding companies, not only for the sake of reducing the tax, but of increasing the Treasury's difficulties in auditing transactions between companies. At last accounts one man had caused to be set up some 96 companies scattered all over the country. Two other individuals were utilizing 23 personal holding companies.

Incorporating Yachts

"4. The device of incorporating yachts and country estates.

"Many wealthy taxpayers today are dodging the express provisions of the law denying deductions for personal expenses by incorporating their yachts or their country estates, turning over to the yacht or to the estate securities yielding an income just sufficient to pay the entire expenses of operation. Hundreds of thousands of dollars in income taxes are annually avoided in this way.

"Thus, one man's yacht is owned by his personal holding company, along with $3,000,000 in securities. He rents the yacht from his company for a sum far less than the cost of upkeep, and the company uses its income from the securities to pay the wages of the captain and crew, the expenses of operating the yacht, and an annual depreciation allowance. None of these items would be deductible if this individual owned the yacht personally.

"A great many wealthy taxpayers are utilizing a similar arrangement for the operation of their country places and town houses.

"One man has placed his $5,000,000 city residence in such a corporation; another his racing stable, whose losses last year were nearly $200,000. The tax savings he thus sought to obtain through the use of the holding company were $140,000.

"One wealthy woman has improved on the general plan of evasion by causing her personal holding company, which owns her country place, to employ her husband at a salary to manage it. She can thereby supply him with pocket money, and in effect claims a tax deduction for the expense of maintaining him.

Artificial Deductions

"5. The device of artificial deductions for interest, losses, etc.

"Taxpayers are seeking greatly to reduce their personal income taxes by claiming deductions for interest on loans to them by their personal holding companies, or on loans to them by their family trusts. These transactions normally have no business purpose, but are merely an artificial means of shifting income from one member of the family subject to high surtax rates to another member of the family subject to lower rates.

"Thus, one woman claims a large annual deduction for interest on a loan made to her by her husband as trustee of a trust which she created for their children. The mother thereby seeks to secure a deduction for her contribution to the children's support, and since the trust is revocable by her husband, the parents still have the desired control over the property and its income.

"In the same category are losses deducted by taxpayers who claim that their racing stables or hobby farms were operated for profit, even though a profit is never realized. Thus, a prominent manufacturer seeks a deduction of over $125,000 against his income from his business, on account of his losses in operating a chicken farm.

Multiple Trusts Formed

"6. The device of the creation of multiple trusts for relatives and dependents.

"Splitting income two ways, between husband and wife, reduces income taxes and leaves the family income intact. Splitting the family income many ways by means of many trusts, all for the same beneficiaries, may effect a much greater saving, while leaving the money actually in the same hands. For the creator of the trust often constitutes himself or his wife as trustee, and thus retains full control over the investment and disposition of the funds itself and of its income.

"One thrifty taxpayer formed 64 trusts for the benefit of four members of his immediate family, and thereby claims to have saved them over $485,000 in one year in taxes.

"Another thrifty pair have constituted 40 trusts for their relatives, and a prominent lawyer and his wife utilize 16 trusts for the same purpose. The first pair maintains numbered brokerage accounts, and only at the end of the year are the beneficial owners identified. In this way innumerable transactions are carried on, often between accounts, which do not actually affect the beneficial interests of their owners, but which are designed solely to reduce tax liability.

Family Partnerships

"7. The device of husband and wife or father and children partnerships.

"The purpose of these partnerships, like the multiple trusts, is to split the family income artificially into two parts; or, if the children are taken in, into still smaller fractions.

"There are many instances of this kind; but to illustrate the point it is sufficient to cite the case of a New York brokerage firm which late in 1935 admitted into partnership the four minor children, two boys and two girls, of one of the partners. The tax saving he sought thereby in 1936 amounted to over $50,000.

"8. The device of pension trusts.

"For 10 years the revenue acts have sought to encourage pension trusts for aged employees by providing corporations with a special deduction on account of contributions thereto, and exempting the trust itself from tax. Recently this exemption has been twisted into a means of tax avoidance by the creation of pension trusts which include as beneficiaries only small groups of officers and directors who are in the high income brackets. In this fashion high salaried officers seek to provide themselves with generous retiring allowances, while at the same time the corporation claims a deduction therefor, in the hope that the fund may accumulate income free from tax.

Pension Device Challenged

Thus, in one case $43,000 is annually appropriated by the corporation to a pension trust for the benefit of its two chief owners. One of the co-owners will retire at the age of 65 with a monthly pension of $1725, and the other will retire at 60 with a monthly pension of $1425.

These eight types of tax avoidance are sufficient to show that there is a well-defined purpose and practice on the part of some taxpayers to defeat the intent of Congress to tax incomes in accordance with ability to pay. In some cases the Bureau of Internal Revenue under existing law can establish a liability or indeed proceed on the ground of fraud; but many of these cases fall in the category of a legal though highly immoral avoidance of the intent of the law. It seems, therefore, that legislation should be passed at this session of the Congress in order to eliminate these loopholes which our preliminary investigation has proved; and that as a result of the further investigation this summer and autumn the next session of the Congress should finally close any further loopholes which may be discovered.

"In addition to these cases of moral fraud, there are three other major instances in which the law itself permits individuals and corporations to avoid their equitable share of the tax burden:

"1. Percentage depletion.

"This is perhaps the most glaring loophole in our present revenue law. Since 1928 large oil and mining corporations have been entitled to deduct from 5 to 27½ per cent of their gross income as an allowance for the depletion of their mines or wells, and the deduction may be taken even though the cost of the property has been completely recovered. Thus, in 1936, one mining company deducted nearly $3,000,000 under this provision, although it had already completely recovered the cost of its property. The amount of the deduction was a sheer gift from the United States to this taxpayer and its stockholders, and the revenue that we lost thereby was $818,000. Similar annual losses of revenue in the cases of a few other typical companies are $584,000; $557,000; $512,000; $272,000; $267,000; $202,000, and $152,000. The estimated annual loss of revenue due to this source alone is about $75,000,000. I recommended in 1933 that this provision be eliminated but nothing was done at that time; and it has since remained unchanged.

"2. The division of income between husband and wife in the eight community property states.

"This is another major cause of revenue loss, which is unjustifiable because obtained at the expense of taxpayers in the 40 states which do not have community property laws. A New York resident with a salary of $100,000 pays about $32,525 federal income tax; a Californian with the same salary may cause one-half to be reported by his wife and the federal income taxes payable by the two will be only $18,626. The total loss of revenue due to this unjustifiable discrimination against the residents of 40 states runs into the millions.

Non-Resident Aliens

"3. Taxation of non-resident aliens.

"The 1936 act eliminated the requirement that a non-resident alien (without United States office or business) should file a return; fixed the withholding rate for individuals at 10 per cent; and freed the non-resident alien from taxation on American capital gains. Since the total Federal tax upon a citizen or resident amounts to 10 per cent of his total net income at about $25,000 (in the case of a married individual with no dependents), the withholding rate has proved in practice to be too low as applied to wealthy nonresident alien individuals. There are a number of cases of non-resident aliens with large incomes from American trusts or with large American investments whose taxes have been cut to one third or one fifth of what they paid under the prior act.

"Thus, one American woman who married an Englishman had an income from this country in 1935 of nearly $300,000. Her tax for 1936 will, therefore, be approximately $30,000 as against over $160,000 under the prior law.

"Another American woman who married a Frenchman has an income of over $150,000 from American trusts, on which she paid a tax of about $55,000 in 1935. Her tax is reduced to about $15,000 by the 1936 law. Although the tightening of the withholding provisions in 1936 will tend to insure more revenue from non-resident aliens in the lower income brackets, the present taxing provisions are not satisfactory as applied to non-resident aliens with incomes in the higher brackets.

Tax Avoidance Old Problem

"The problem of tax avoidance is not new. The Congress devoted particular attention to it in 1933 and 1934, and by legislation effectively put a stop to many evasive devices discovered then as having been in use. The practice outlined above can and should be stopped in the same way.

"In conclusion, I have two observations to make from the evidence before me. In the first place, the instances I have given above are disclosed by a quick check of comparatively few individual returns. As I have said before, most of the large corporation returns have not yet been filed. The general audit of 1936 returns is just beginning. Nevertheless, it is likely that the cases I have digested above are symptomatic of a large number of others, which will be disclosed by the usual careful audit.

"In the second place, the ordinary salaried man and the small merchant does not resort to these or similar devices. The great bulk of our 5,500,000 returns are honestly made. Legalized avoidance or evasion by the so-called leaders of the business community is not only demoralizing to the revenues; it is demoralizing to those who practice it as well. It throws an additional burden of taxation upon the other members of the community who are less able to bear it, and who are already cheerfully bearing their fair share. The success of our revenue system depends equally upon fair administration by the Treasury, and upon completely honest returns by the taxpayer.

"The disclosures are so serious that I recommend that authority be given to the Treasury department with an adequate appropriation in order that a complete and immediate investigation may be conducted. The cost of such an investigation will be returned many times over to the Treasury of the United States.

"Faithfully,
"Henry Morgenthau Jr."
"The President,
the White House."

President Indignant

A feeling of indignation on reading this letter will, I am confident, be yours, as it was mine.

What the facts set forth mean to me is that we have reached another major difficulty in the maintenance of the normal processes of our Government. We are trying harder than ever before to relieve suffering and want, to protect the weak, to curb avarice, to prevent booms and depressions—and to balance the budget. Taxation necessary to these ends is the foundation of sound governmental finance. When our legitimate revenues are attacked, the whole structure of our Government is attacked. "Clever little schemes" are not admirable when they undermine the foundation of society.

The three great branches of the Government have a joint concern in this situation. First, it is the duty of the Congress to remove new loopholes devised by attorneys for clients willing to take an unethical advantage of society and their own Government. Second, it is the duty of the executive branch of the Government to collect taxes, to investigate fully all questionable cases, to prosecute where wrong has been done, and to make recommendations for closing loopholes. Third, it is the duty of the courts to give full consideration to the intent of the Congress in passing tax laws and to give full consideration to all evidence which points to an objective of evasion on the part of the taxpayer.

Charges "Red Herrings"

Very definitely, the issue immediately before us is the single one relating to the evasion or unethical avoidance of existing laws. That should be kept clearly in mind by the Congress and the public. Already efforts to befog this issue appear. Already certain newspaper publishers are seeking to make it appear—first, that if an individual can devise unanticipated methods to avoid taxes which the Congress intended him to pay, he is doing nothing unpatriotic or unethical; and, second, that because certain individuals do not approve of high income tax brackets, or the undistributed earnings tax, or the capital gains tax, the first duty of the Congress should be the repeal or reduction of those taxes. In other words, not one but many red herrings are in preparation.

But it seems to me that the first duty of the Congress is to empower the Government to stop these evil practices, and that legislation to this end should not be confused with legislation to revise tax schedules. That is a wholly different subject.

In regard to that subject, I have already suggested to the Congress that at this session there should be no new taxes and no changes of rates. And I have indicated to the Congress that the Treasury will be prepared by next November to present to the appropriate committees information on the basis of which the Congress may, if it chooses, undertake revisions of the tax structure.

The long-term problem of tax policy is wholly separate from the immediate problem of glaring evasion and avoidance of existing law.

American Morals Involved

In this immediate problem the decency of American morals is involved.

The example of successful tax dodging by a minority of very rich individuals breeds efforts by other people to dodge other laws as well as tax laws.

It is also a matter of deep regret to know that lawyers of high standing at the bar not only have advised and are advising their clients to utilize tax avoidance devises, but are actively using these devises in their own personal affairs. We hear too often from lawyers, as well as from their clients, the sentiment, "It is all right to do it if you can get away with it."

I am confident that the Congress will wish to enact legislation at this session specifically and exclusively aimed at making the present tax structure evasion-proof.

I am confident also that the Congress will give to the Treasury all authority necessary to expand and complete the present preliminary investigation, including, of course, full authority to summon witnesses and compel their testimony. The ramifications and the geographical scope of a complete investigation make it necessary to utilize every power of government which can contribute to the end desired.

Roosevelt and Holmes

By the Associated Press

Washington, June 1

President Roosevelt for the second time in eight days quoted today in a message to Congress words of the late Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Last Monday, the President referred to Mr. Justice Holmes' minority opinion upholding the right of Congress to prevent shipment in interstate commerce of the products of child labor.

The opinion, quoted in Mr. Roosevelt's message urging new wage and hour legislation, was written almost 20 years ago. It said in part:

"The public policy of the United States is shaped with a view to the benefit of the nation as a whole.

"The national welfare as understood by Congress may require a different attitude within its sphere from that of some self-seeking state."

Today, asking Congress to plug tax loopholes, Mr. Roosevelt quoted Mr. Justice Holmes:

"Taxes are what we pay for civilized society."

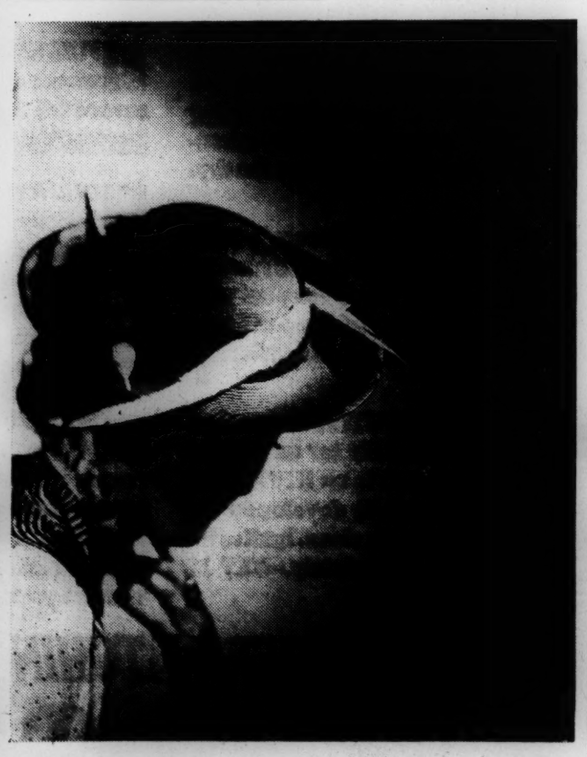
Mr. Roosevelt commented:

"Too many individuals, however, want the civilization at a discount."

Sweeping Amnesty Bill Voted in Cuban House

HAVANA, May 30 (AP)—The House of Representatives in a session that extended through last night today voted a sweeping amnesty bill affecting many revolutionaries and politicians, including former President Machado. Approximately one third of the membership of the House was in session at the time, operating under a gentlemen's agreement not to ask for a roll call.

Political circles predicted that because of the absence of a quorum and the nature of some of the provisions in the bill it would not pass in the Senate or would be vetoed by the President. Members of the government bloc in the House were conspicuously absent during the session.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Roosevelt Calls for Action In Plugging Tax Loopholes

(Continued From Page 1)

nent lawyer and his wife" have kept the Government from receiving hundreds of millions of dollars a year.

Attacks on Government

"We are trying harder than ever before to relieve suffering and want," says the President, "to protect the weak, to curb avarice, to prevent booms and depressions—and to balance the budget. Taxation necessary to these ends is the foundation of sound governmental finance. When our legitimate revenues are attacked, the whole structure of our Govrnment is attacked. 'Clever little schemes' are not admirable when they undermine the foundations of society."

Devices described in the President's message are multifold. One of the widest used is that of setting up foreign personal holding corporations in the Bahamas, Panama, Newfoundland, and other places where taxes are low and corporation laws lax.

In the last two months, the Morgenthau data records, 22 new holding companies were organized by Americans in the Bahamas, in addition to 64 such companies organized in 1935 and 1936. Panama and Newfoundland were said to be even more fertile territory, but their corporation laws make it difficult to discover identity of stockholders.

Examples Cited

One American citizen with a $3,000,000 Bahamas corporation filed his recent individual tax returns from towns in New Brunswick, British Columbia, and Jamaica. Another Canadian holding company, property of a wealthy American, had an income of over $1,500,000 from American dividends in 1936, but has not filed a return.

The American army officer previously referred to had a large holding of American securities to sell, and wishing to avoid both income and inheritance taxes he became a naturalized Canadian citizen, organized four Bahamas companies, and now feels free to sell his securities free from any taxes on his profits, since there are no income taxes in the Bahamas.

Another device, of using foreign insurance companies, is worked through convenient organization of such companies by American agents, in the Bahamas or elsewhere; purchase of a large policy through payment of a single immense dividend, then borrowing back of nearly the whole amount, with an excessive interest rate deductible from income taxes on the loan. Five "prominent Americans" caught in this device are said by the Treasury to have offered to pay back $550,000 in recent income taxes, plus interest.

Holding Company Device

Domestic personal holding companies are also extensively used since the undistributed profits tax was enacted last year. A single stockholder saved himself $322,000 in 1936, says the Treasury, by causing his personal holding company to refrain from distributing income to him. In another case a man and his wife saved $791,000 in income taxes by a personal holding company. Other individuals sought to reduce their tax by many holding companies, one man organizing some 96 such companies scattered over the country.

Incorporation of yachts and country places, referred to by the President last week, had its most piquant illustration in the wealthy wife who caused her personal holdings company, which owned her country place, to employ her husband. Says the Treasury, "She can thereby supply him with pocket money, and in effect claims a tax deduction for the expense of maintaining him."

From the rough and fragmentary figures shown in the President's message, it appears that sums at least as large as the $400,000,000 by which revenues were less than estimates this year may be garnered.

However, mere legislation cannot close all the loopholes, it would seem from today's analysis, and the threat of public exposure of practices that are legal but not ethical is the most effective weapon now at hand. The President proposes three types of procedure: (1) New preventive law; (2) Better enforcement; and (3) Public investigation and exposure.

W. C. T. U. Leader Warns Against Dogmatic Talks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 1 — "Don't preach a sermon when you refuse alcohol."

This was the advice given to members of the world W. C. T. U., gathered here for a national conference on alcohol education which precedes the International W. C. T. U. convention here this week.

"Don't let your principle bend, but don't make yourself obnoxious to others," delegates were told by Miss Bertha R. Palmer, director of the W. C. T. U.'s department of scientific temperance instruction, and former superintendent of public instruction in North Dakota.

A new approach to alcohol education stressing facts about what it is and what it does and letting the audience draw its own conclusions as to what should be done about it was advocated by Miss Palmer. She warned her group to avoid dogmatic statements that would make them unpopular. "We can gain more if we stay in the background," she told the women.

The old terms "dry" and "wet" were tabooed by Miss Palmer as distasteful. She suggested that "wets" be called "alcohol defenders" and that drys use the full name of the organization they represent.

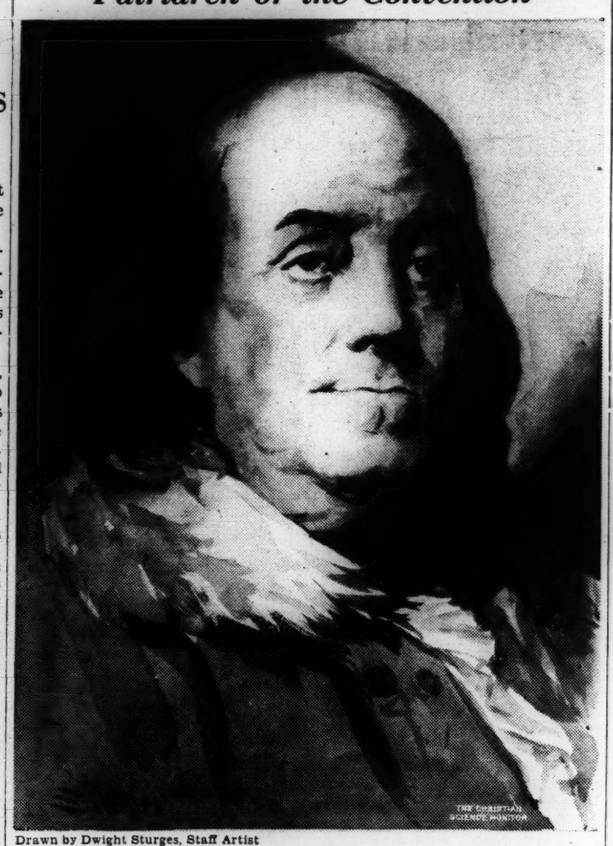
W. C. T. U. members must recognize the emphasis the present-day world puts on "personal liberty" in spite of the fact that there is no such thing, Miss Palmer said. "We have a chance to educate people if we don't irritate or antagonize them," she declared.

The Alcohol Education Conference is being held in connection with the national program of the W. C. T. U., which informs and equips teachers and leaders in social work with the most efficient way of presenting authoritative findings as to the relationship of beverage alcohol to public and private health and to the future welfare of the world.

Almost all of the 53 member nations comprising the world W. C. T. U. are actively carrying on such educational work within its boundaries. In the United States, it was pointed out, the importance of such a program has been increased by the return of legal liquor now being sold under federal and state sanction through more than 400,000 retail outlets throughout the country.

"Modern alcohol education" Miss Palmer declared, "is based on the scientific and psychological aspect of the question, although the spiritual, ethical and emotional aspects are so inherent in the individual problem and in the social effects that these must always be a vital consideration. From authentic books, from classroom instruction, from lectures by specialists along some lines of the social problems in which liquor has a part, the students of the problem may get a comprehensive view of the subject as a whole and of the many phases of individual and public life which it touches."

Patriarch of the Convention



Drawn by Dwight Sturges, Staff Artist

Benjamin Franklin

Pennsylvania Printer, Publisher, Civic Leader, Diplomat and Natural Scientist, Mr. Franklin's Popularity at the Federal Convention Was Second Only to That of General Washington. He Already Had Been a Dominant Figure in the Affairs of the Colonies, Representing Them in England in Voicing Opposition to the Stamp Act and Later, as Commissioner to France, Obtaining Loans and Gifts Totaling $60,000,000 to Finance the Revolution. He Was Destined to Be Known as the Great Pacificator of the Convention

1787–The Constitution–1937

(Continued From Page 1)

the first and the Executive by them both, the people would be lost sight of altogether.

The declaration in favor of a "national" government as distinct from a looser federal type of organization was advanced yesterday by Gouverneur Morris of Pennsylvania, a brisk and incisive advocate of centralized power, for whom Governor Randolph momentarily put aside his resolutions before the house.

Mr. Morris asserted that a federal union, being a mere compact or treaty among States as individual sovereignties, could not accomplish the objects of defence and welfare, but that in all communities there must be one supreme power and one only, having complete and compulsory operation.

"We had better take one supreme government now than a despot 20 years hence," challenged Mr. Morris, "for come he must."

Charles Pinckney demanded to know whether this meant to abolish the State governments altogether. Mr. Randolph answered that no more sovereignty would be taken from the States than was necessary where powers clashed.

Gen. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney objected to the assumption that the Confederation was incapable of sufficient improvement and avowed it that were the case their labors were at an end, for the act of Congress and their commissions authorized them only to propose revision of the Articles and not to discuss "a system founded on different principles from the federal Constitution."

George Read of Delaware moved to substitute a pronouncement in favor simply of "a more efficient government." This failed only by a tie vote, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Delaware and South Carolina supporting the motion and New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and North Carolina opposing.

The motion for a national government "consisting of a supreme Legislative, Executive and Judiciary" was then adopted by the vote of all the states except Connecticut and New York, Colonel Hamilton and Judge Yates dividing that State's ballot.

There followed an effort to work into acceptable form the resolution on the contentious subject of representation.

Governor Randolph and Mr. Madison offered a statement merely that the rights of suffrage in the National Legislature "ought to be proportioned." Someone added, "and not according to the present system." It was then moved to declare simply that representation "ought not to be according to the present system."

Mr. Madison offered to substitute that "an equitable ratio of representation ought to be substituted." This was apparently about to be adopted when George Read of Delaware arose and asked postponement of the matter. He then reminded the house that the deputies from Delaware were restrained by their commissions from assenting to any change from the Confederation's rule of suffrage by which each State has one vote in Congress.

"In case such a change should be fixed upon," he warned, "it might become our duty to retire from the Convention."

At Mr. Read's insistence the postponement was granted.

Committee of the Whole

These deliberations took place in committee of the whole rather than under formal rules of the convention, and the sessions will proceed in this way for some time. Nathaniel Gorham of Massachusetts, president of the Congress of the Confederation during the past year, was elected chairman of the committee and so took over the gavel from General Washington for the time.

At the close of today's meeting, the body adopted the resolution of the Virginia plan which would authorize the national assembly to legislate "in all cases to which the separate States are incompetent." Some doubts were expressed on account of the broadness and vagueness of this statement but nothing better seemed forthcoming at the moment.

Tokyo Cabinet Forced Out

(Continued From Page 1)

Seiyukai and Minseito and championing the army viewpoint.

The internal situation of the army is now much calmer than after the February outbreak, so Prince Konoye can assume the Premiership with more confidence of a prolonged tenure of office.

War Minister Hajime Sugiyama will probably retain his post in the new Cabinet and there is a possibility the Navy Minister, Mitsumasa Yonai, and Finance Minister Toyotaro Yuki, who are popular in business circles, will remain in office.

Cleavage Increased

The dispute between the Hayashi Cabinet and the political parties in Japan began with the Cabinet's succession to the Hirota Cabinet on Feb. 2, and was climaxed in the recent parliamentary elections.

As a moderate militarist, Gen. Senjuro Hayashi appeared better fitted to co-operate with the parties than his predecessor. The course of events, however, steadily deepened the cleavage between Diet and Cabinet.

In an effort to weaken the parties, Premier Hayashi dissolved the Diet on the day before its normal adjournment. Elections were set for April 30.

Overwhelming Defeat

The Government either miscalculated popular sentiment, or had obscure motives. The polls registered an overwhelming defeat for the parties favoring the Government.

The victorious parliamentary parties at once demanded resignation of the Cabinet. Instead of resigning, the Cabinet denied that the mandate from the people called for such action. As a gesture of "self-abnegation," the Government's chief party dissolved, intending to influence its rivals to follow suit.

The main parties, Seiyukai and Minseito, smiled at this naïve gesture and went on opposing the Government. This opposition preceded the resignation, and appears to have been a major cause.

Rule

(Continued from Page 1)

Willis Van Devanter, retiring after 26 years of service. He will spend most of his time on his Maryland farm.

As he entered the court room Justice Van Devanter nodded to friends in the packed chamber, and then chatted with Chief Justice Hughes.

The court's pledge to review a ruling by the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia refusing to enjoin the Government from financing power plants from Public Works Administration and emergency relief funds.

Government Opposes

Arguments on the controversy will be heard by the Court next October and a final decision delivered within a few weeks thereafter. The Government had asked the Court to refuse a review.

Harold L. Ickes, the Public Works Administrator, said such action would affect 54 public power projects, held up by litigation, for which the Government had provided $51,000,000.

Litigation directly involved two utility concerns—the Alabama Power Company and the Iowa City Light and Power Company. They sought to prevent the Government from supplying money to Iowa City, Iowa, and the following Alabama municipalities: Decatur, Sheffield, Tuscumbia, Hartselle, Guntresville and Rusellville.

They contended construction of competing municipal plants would drive private utilities out of business and violated state rights.

General Welfare Cited

In reply, the Government said the Supreme Court decision upholding social security legislation, "makes it plain that expenditures for the relief of nation-wide unemployment are a proper exercise of congressional power" to promote the general welfare.

The high tribunal refused to review a decision by the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals ordering trials of litigation brought up the Tennessee Electric Power Company and 18 other private utilities in an effort to curtail the TVA activities.

In taking that action, the circuit court set aside an order by the district court temporarily halting the TVA from proceeding with new construction already under way.

States involved are Tennessee, Alabama, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Mississippi and Georgia.

The court named John S. Flannery, of Washington, D. C., special master to hear testimony designed to fix the legal domicile of Col. Edward H. R. Green, son of Mrs. Hetty Green, at the time of his passing last June.

Litigation was begun at the instigation of Texas, which claimed Colonel Green as a legal resident and sought court approval in order to collect inheritance taxes.

The complaint of Attorney General William McGraw of Texas was directed against New York, Florida and Massachusetts, which also claimed Colonel Green as a legal resident, and against the widow, Mrs. Mable Harlow Green, and Colonel Green's sister, Mrs. Hetty Green Wilks.

Texas contended Colonel Green's tangible property in that State was valued at only $6000, while the inheritance liability was estimated at $5,326,544. The State argued that if the three other states succeeded in establishing claims and collecting taxes first, there would remain an amount insufficient to satisfy the Texas claim.

A tax schedule included in the Texas petition said the estate was valued at $42,348,500. Possible levies against the estate, the petition said, included: Federal taxes, $20,812,905; New York taxes, $7,132,898; Florida taxes, $5,335,985; Massachusetts taxes, $5,809,155.

Robert A. Taft of Cincinnati, Ohio, won a review in his suit to compel the Government to pay him $1.07 interest on a gold Liberty Bond which was called in by the Treasury in advance of the maturity date.

Called in Advance

Bonds totaling $8,849,540,000 have been called by the Government in advance of the maturity date.

The high court agreed to pass upon a judgment against Mr. Taft by the United States Court of Claims. Mr. Taft is a son of William Howard Taft, former President and Chief Justice.

The suit was brought on behalf of the Dixie Terminal Company of Cincinnati, headed by Mr. Taft. He held a $50 gold bond paying 4¼ per cent interest. It was due to mature Oct. 15, 1938, but the Treasury called it in for redemption Oct. 15, 1934.

Mr. Taft demanded gold for redemption, or a continuance of interest beyond the call date. The Treasury turned down the requests and the Court of Claims upheld the Government.

The Government, Mr. Taft contended, was obligated to pay in gold, but he explained he was "not suing for gold, but merely claiming the right to interest until maturity."

Karl Zerbe Appointed

The School of the Museum of Fine Arts announces the appointment of Karl Zerbe as instructor in painting, and Ture Bengtz as instructor in drawing. Each will include in his duties some of the work previously in the hands of Alexandre Iacovleff, who resigns at the end of this school year.

Historic Rulings Mark Session Of Supreme Court

(Continued From Page 1)

and broader interpretation of the anciently ambiguous general welfare clause.

4. These changes have come while the Supreme Court was under one of the most serious attacks in its history: equaled before in strength and virulence, but never led with such emphasis from the White House by the nation's dominant political leader.

What the outcome of the Supreme Court reorganization fight will be remains in doubt, but there are no doubts about the lasting effects of the term concluding today.

Statistically the facts show that while the New Deal lost 11 decisions in previous terms before the Supreme Court—some of them of major importance—in the term just ended it has won every case.

Among the cases of this term two are of supreme moment—the Wagner Labor Act, upheld, 5 to 4, and the Social Security Acts also upheld, 5 to 4 and 7 to 2.

The third big event was a case which did not directly involve the New Deal, but which was as vital as any other in setting the new mood and temper of the court. This was the flat volte face and reversal of the court's earlier decision in the minimum wage case. Only as long ago as 1936 the court, 5 to 4, in the Tipaldo case declined to change its earlier decision that minimum wage laws for women are unconstitutional as originally set down in its precedent rejecting the District of Columbia law (the Adkins case). But in the term just closed all this is changed. Mr. Justice Roberts swung over from the so-called "conservative" to the "liberal" side, enabling the court, 5 to 4 again, to uphold the Washington State Minimum Wage Law.

Victories for New Deal

What these and a dozen other decisions have meant, in the term ending today, is that the New Deal is given a green go-ahead light for a range of social legislation that would have been impossible for its predecessors. Just what has caused this change in the court will be a puzzle for historians for years to come. On one side it is argued that the judges have seen the election returns, and have bowed to the inevitable; in a word, that they have put "human rights above property rights."

Quite a different attitude is taken by other observers, who charge that New Deal legislation is now at last being drawn carefully, and that many of the most important victories for the New Deal were clearly indicated long before the Roosevelt attack on the court opened last February.

Whichever side is right, the fact remains that the Constitution is being interpreted today on the "broad construction" basis; that this has made immense changes in the executive and legislative powers of the American Government and that, as a result, the last refuge against certain social reforms which seem to have been approved by the mass of the people is finally closed.

Two Major Changes

Specifically, the two biggest changes are the new interpretations of the interstate commerce and general welfare clauses of the Constitution.

Mr. Chief Justice Hughes in the Wagner Act virtually ended the "No Man's Land" which President Roosevelt had charged existed as between federal and state powers. Congress may legislate, he declared in his opinion, to halt strife in manufacturing industries, if the matter has substantial, though indirect effect on interstate commerce. This is generally interpreted as meaning that big industries are now within the purview of congressional legislation in a major field.

The clearing up of the meaning of the long-ambiguous "general welfare" clause began, oddly enough, in a case that the New Deal lost last term, long before the Roosevelt attack began. This was the AAA case which went 6 to 3 against the Government, but in which the court by a unanimous expression of opinion put a new "broad" interpretation on general welfare. Mr. Justice Cardozo in his opinion this term upholding Social Security Acts reaffirmed the theory pronounced in the AAA case that under the right of Congress to legislate in the "general welfare," a great range of social legislation is possible.

Changes with the Times

"Needs that were narrow or parochial a century ago," he said, "may be interwoven in our day with the well being of the nation. What is critical or urgent changes with the times."

And so the court goes back to the interpretation of Hamilton, as against Madison in this vital matter, the importance of which may have hardly been surpassed in the whole long history of the tribunal.

There have been other important decisions this session.

In the Chaco neutrality case the court decided, 8 to 1, that Congress had authority to delegate to the President power to embargo arms shipments to various nations. The ruling helped clarify the right of the Legislature to delegate power to the Executive to act where foreign affairs are concerned.

By a unanimous decision, the Supreme Court, in the Kentucky whip and collar case, upheld the Sumners-Ashurst Act forbidding shipment of prison-made goods in interstate commerce into a State where the sale or shipment of such commodities is forbidden. This decision opened the way for states to take action, with the aid of the Federal Government, against other abuses like child labor and low wages and hours of labor.

The court unanimously upheld the re-drafted Frazier-Lemke Mortgage Moratorium Act, to replace the hastily drawn act unanimously struck down in 1935.

By a closely split decision the court upheld the Louisiana tax on chain stores graduated upward on the basis of the number of stores in a chain, irrespective of the number of stores in a given State. This decision gives one of the most formidable weapons against bigness ever placed in the hands of a legislature.

By an almost unnoticed 5 to 4 "liberal versus conservative" decision the court upheld the Wisconsin law banning injunctions against peaceful picketing, thereby to all effects reversing the opposite finding in the famous case of Truax vs. Corrigan, 16 years ago, decided also 5 to 4 Mr. Justice Brandeis wrote the majority decision in this "Senn vs. Tile Layers' Case," after writing the minority dissent in the earlier case. The change in mental climate within the court is illustrated by this alteration as much as by the minimum wage reversal.

Other important cases decided by the court:

Upheld the validity of the Virginia Milk Control Act;

Upheld the federal tax on dealers in firearms;

Upheld the act barring refunds of the unlawful AAA taxes except where it was shown that such levies had not been passed on by the processors;

Upheld the New Deal tax on the processing of Philippine coconut oil, the revenue of which goes to the Philippine treasury.

Wage Rise of 5 P. C. For Paper Workers In Canadian Plant

MONTREAL, May 29 (Canadian Press) — The International Paper Company of Canada annnounced today that a 5 per cent wage increase for all hourly paid employees would go into effect Sept. 1.

The company had entered into an agreement with the employees to give the raise Jan. 1, 1938, General Manager John H. Hinman said, but had decided to put it into effect earlier.

It will apply to about 5000 employees in Gatineau, Three Rivers and Temiskaming in Quebec, Dalhousie, N. B.; Hawkesbury, Ont., and Cornerbrook, N. F.

High Court Plan Opposed By Sons of Revolution

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 1 (AP)— Communism, sit-down strikes and President Roosevelt's Supreme Court plan were criticized today at the forty-eighth annual national congress of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Messmore Kendall of New York Citp, president, called on the more than 300 delegates to combat militantly "any and every subversive movement aimed at reducing in any small degree the form of government which has stood since the Revolution."

Delegates applauded as he charged the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution had been "completely disregarded" in "forceful possession of plants by sit-down strikers." He added: "During the past few months we have witnessed an effort to overthrow the checks and balances of our form of government. I have conceived it as our duty to oppose President Roosevelt's Supreme Court proposal as destructive to our form of government."

Pennsylvania Scholars Plan Survey of 200 Years' Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 1 — To review the progress of human knowledge during the past 200 years and to indicate the possibilities of the future, a series of institutes, symposiums and commemorative gatherings, bringing physical scientists, educators and scholars together from all parts of the world, is being planned in connection with the celebration in 1940 of the University of Pennsylvania's two hundredth anniversary.

Joseph Wayne, chairman of the university's National Bicentennial Committee, in making the plans public recently, said, "The basic idea of the program as now formulated is to make the university's anniversary year a period of cultural and intellectual significance not only for alumni but also for the world of education and for the public at large as well.

"Responsibility for the detailed development of the plans has been assumed by a committee of the university's faculty members.

The principal event, as now conceived, will be a symposium of outstanding intellectual leaders in the principal fields of human knowledge, including foreign scholars, who will deliver a group of lectures covering intellectual progress since the founding of the university, evaluating the present state of knowledge, and indicating what the future may hold. These lectures are to be held in the late spring or early fall and will culminate in an impressive academic ceremony at which honorary Bicentennial degrees will be conferred on the visiting dignitaries.

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Berlin in Pledge to London Reprisals End With Almeria

(Continued From Page 1)

Government has decided to propose the establishment of a new non-intervention system by which control of ships would remain within certain specially designated "security zones."

If both sides in Spain can be persuaded to accept this plan and to agree to refrain from any military action in these maritime zones, the way will be reopened for the return of Germany and Italy to the International Non-Intervention Committee, it is felt here.

Working for close contact with London, Paris is focusing all its diplomatic efforts on the salvaging of the non-intervention policy which is still considered here to be the best means of keeping the Spanish conflict from spreading.

Blum Has Talks

This was the main topic when Premier Blum talked yesterday with various diplomats. He had a conference with Sir Eric Phipps, the British Ambassador, and with Luis Araquistain, the retiring Spanish Ambassador. The French Premier also talked with the Soviet chargé d'affaires, M. Hirschfield, while the French Foreign Minister, Yvon Delbos, was discussing identical matters with the German ambassador, Count Johannes Welczeck, and with Julius Lukaszewcicz, Polish ambassador. He also had a second talk with Senor Araquistain.

The impression prevails in official circles that there is no longer any danger of serious international complications arising out of the Almeria incident, but that it is imperative to prevent a recurrence of such clashes if war is to be confined to Spain.

Accordingly the French and British Governments are acting jointly, it is stated here, to put diplomatic pressure on Moscow, Berlin, Rome, Valencia and Salamanca in the hope of checking the distintegration of the International Non-Intervention Committee.

Premium Blum is understood to have urged the Soviets not to make the German and Italian moves a pretext for withdrawing likewise from the London committee.

The Communist party in France has prepared a statement urging the Popular Front Government to abandon its neutrality policy. If its demand is pressed it might have serious political repercussions here.

Public opinion generally in France condemns the German bombardment of Almeria severely, as an inexcusable act of savagery and an example of the kind of brutal resort-to-force which must be renounced by all, if war is to be outlawed. But at the same time, there is a tendency here to grant that the Loyalist airplanes which bombarded the Deutschland were likewise very much in the wrong. In some quarters a thorough and impartial inquiry into the incident is urged.

A new attempt at mediation of the Spanish conflict by Britain, France and the United States has been proposed by Jean Mistler, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies.

On the whole, however, his proposal is not taken very seriously both because American aid is regarded as most unlikely, and, secondly, because the time is not generally believed to be ripe yet for mediation.

Apprehension is expressed in Government circles today lest the withdrawal of Italy and Germany from the non-intervention committee should cause a setback to the latest British proposal for the removal of all foreign volunteers from Spain.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, on June 6, 13; July 4, 11; Aug. 1, 8; shortwave station W1XAL, 10:12 a. m. (15.2mc) and 7 p. m. (6.04mc), on June 6, July 4, Aug. 1.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 990kc, on June 6, July 4, Aug. 1.

New York

New York—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on June 6, 13, 20, 27.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; also W8XK, 15.2mc, on June 30, July 18, Aug. 15.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; also W9XAA, 11.48mc, on June 6, 13, 20, 27; July 4, 11, 18, 25; Aug. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on June 6, July 4, Aug. 1.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on June 13, 27; June 11, 25; Aug. 8, 22.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WFDM, 560mc, on June 6, 20; July 4, 18; Aug. 1, 15.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on June 27, July 25, Aug. 22.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFQX, 1250kc, on June 6, 13, 20, 27; July 4, 11, 18, 25; Aug. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on June 6, July 4, Aug. 1.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; on June 6, 13, 20, 27; July 4, 11, 18, 25; Aug. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.

Hollywood Stunt Flier Wins Aerobatics Title

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 1 (AP)—aerial stunts which have thrilled movie audiences won for Tex Rankin, veteran Hollywood, Calif., stunt flier, the international aerobatics championship and $2000 in prizes in the final contests at the St. Louis air races yesterday.

Mr. Rankin, flying a stock model low-wing monoplane, amassed 282.7 points to capture the title. Capt. Alexandro de Panana of the Roumanian air force counted 269.4 points to take second place and $1000, beating Paul Mantz, Amelia Earhart Putnam's technical adviser, by a single point. Mr. Mantz battled flames in his plane during his exhibition, extinguishing the fire with a dive.

Slot Machines Banned By New Law in Florida

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., June 1 (AP)—Gov. Fred P. Cone yesterday signed into law a legislative act outlawing slot machines in Florida after October.

About 12,000 machines—receiving an annual play from $60,000,000 to $65,000,000—now are licensed under a 1935 law which the new statute repeals.

Amundsen Saw Both Poles

Amundsen was the first explorer to see both the north and south poles.

Germany Denies Responsibility For New Flare-Up

(Continued From Page 1)

in the roadstead at the island Iviza, smallest and westernmost of the three principal Balaeric Islands.

The German official statement emphatically denied charges made by the Valencia Government that the cruiser first opened fire on the Spanish Government planes, maintaining the fact that the crew were all below deck at the time was sufficient evidence. As to the other charge, that the Deutschland was in the position where the French section of the Non-Intervention Control operated, it is declared that the German ship was simply lying peacefully at anchor there.

Deny Loyalist Charge

Germany's quick and effective answer to "the unheard of provocation of Spanish Bolsheviks" is also interpreted here as proof of the fact that when the Third Reich speaks its language is the language of action, not mere diplomatic notes, which it is stated can have no effect on "the rabble at Valencia."

The bombardment of Almeria is stated here to be the end of German reprisals for the Iviza incident and Germany is now willing to respond to the British appeal not to do anything which would make the situation more difficult.

But simultaneously it is emphasized here that now the background of this tragedy must be more thoroughly examined and the effectiveness of the non-intervention committee's attitude up to the present more carefully considered.

The Iviza bombing, according to the German interpretation, is clearly the action of Moscow and is not an isolated incident but the culmination of a series of "provocations, insults, violations of law and defamations, which undoubtedly reveal the demoniacal and systematic planning which has characterized the Reds in their attitude to international control from the beginning," according to the Berliner Tageblatt. The act of Iviza is expiated, writes the Frankfurter Zeitung, "but Germany's basic attitude remains unchanged — namely non-intervention. But, if the Spanish abyss is to be bridged over, if a useful co-operative policy is to be established, then we recommend to London and Paris that they think and talk less of reprisals and more about this monstrous attack."

Want Guarantees

Germany has stated that it intends to withdraw from the International Non-Intervention Committee's Spanish discussions, to increase its own sea strength in Spanish waters and to fire at approaching aircraft, if it considers such a course necessary, until such time as greater guarantees of security can be given by the London committee. The nature of such guarantees is not divulged, but it is clear that a change in attitude toward the Valencia Government on the part of England and France would be considered a step in the right direction.

Germany has neither the intention nor the desire any longer to sacrifice the lives of its devoted mariners through the London policy of good will toward the Bolshevik will-to-war.

The German desire to keep Moscow out of western Europe—indeed out of Europe altogether, if possible—is expected here to show itself more clearly in the preliminary discussion now proceeding for a western pact to replace the Locarno, which means that this country's objections to the Franco-Russian treaty remain strong as ever.

Italians Blame Russians For Spanish Developments; Stronger Resistance Hinted

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, June 1—Although the international situation is viewed by many Italian observers with grave concern, the danger of complications that might openly transform the Spanish civil war into a general European conflagration is minimized here.

Fascist resentment at the latest attacks on Italian and German vessels is very great, and German reprisals as well as the decision of the two Fascist dictators to withdraw from the International Non-Intervention Committee at London are unanimously approved in this country, but there is nothing to indicate that Premier Mussolini, unless further provoked, intends to take more drastic action.

It is emphasized also that the Italian withdrawal from the non-intervention committee is only temporary and will last until adequate measures have been taken to prevent repetition of the deplorable incidents of the last few days.

Moreover Italian action should not be regarded as a step toward direct intervention in the Spanish civil war, but is meant to be a strong protest as well as a grave warning of the more serious situation that would arise if the Valencia Government should renew its attacks against the naval forces of the Italian Government.

Italy is now waiting to see what the London Committee will do and especially what attitude will be adopted by the London and Paris Governments. It is felt also that with national honor and prestige more deeply involved in the outcome of the Spanish civil war, Germany and Italy will now oppose stronger resistance than before to such diplomatic moves as might be advantageous to the Valencia Government, concerting their policy with greater firmness to secure the victory of General Franco's forces.

On Second Hop

International

World Flier and Husband

Amelia Earhart Shown With Her Husband, George Palmer Putnam, Stepping From Her Twin-Motored Lockheed Monoplane After Recent Test Flight at Miami, Fla., in Preparation for New World-Circling Attempt on Which She Just Took Off

Loyalists Relieve Pressure on Bilbao By Madrid Drive

MADRID, June 1 (AP)—Gen. José Miaja's "milicianos" and the reinforced troops of the insurgents were locked in combat today along a three-mile stone wall encircling the ancient royal palace at La Granja, 33 miles northwest of Madrid.

General Miaja, the central front commander, announced that his campaign-hardened troops had surrounded the town of La Granja, only six miles southeast of the insurgent stronghold of Segovia, in a thrust designed to relieve beleaguered Bilbao, far to the north.

The offensive carried the Government forces 10½ miles down a valley from Navacerrada pass in the Guadarrama mountains.

The palace, "the Spanish Versailles," was built by the Bourbon Philip V. Recently it had been a presidential residence.

In the advance, started Sunday from the Guadarrama mountain outposts, the Government army captured two minor insurgent positions, Le Gallego and Cebeza Grande, before laying siege to La Granja.

Insurgents barricaded in the clinic hospital and other buildings of University City, on the western edge of Madrid, launched an attack last night, with machine guns, mortars and field pieces. The roar of attack lasted an hour.

A government officer explained: "The rebels thought our forces besieging them in University City had been reduced because of the strong loyalist attack on La Granja, so they attacked our lines.

Rebels Attack Key Road

HENDAYE, Franco - Spanish Border, June 1 (AP) — Gen. Emilio Mola's northern insurgent army struck yesterday at the key to the defenses of beleaguered Bilbao. The insurgents pressed a heavy attack on the strategic road junction city of Lemona, some 10 miles southeast of the Basque capital, which has been under siege by General Mola three months. The attack was designed to cut through the steel line of fortifications, hammering a wedge-like sector to Galdacano which is the key to the inner ring of defenses. Basques said the situation was "serious but not desperate."

Medical Ads Halted

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission announced today 11 companies and individuals have agreed to discontinue certain alleged false and misleading advertising of medicinal preparations sold in interstate commerce.

Neutrality

(Continued from Page 1)

The Secretary is understood to have expressed the same hopes for a peaceful settlement in this conversation.

Both ambassadors took advantage of their conversations with Mr. Hull to present their respective government's contentions regarding the incident. The Spanish Ambassador, particularly, protested against what he termed an act of German aggression. He said that Spanish diplomatic representatives were lodging similar protests throughout the world.

Meanwhile the closest attention was being paid to developments in Europe resulting in the conclusion in the State Department that the crisis has for the time being at least been handled, that the Spanish civil war will continue to be localized, and that there is no occasion for invocation of America's neutrality law against Germany or any other of the outside powers which have expressed strong preferences between the Spanish factions.

Controversy in Senate

At the same time a heated controversy developed in the Senate over the question of whether the neutrality laws should be extended beyond Spain to Germany, and perhaps Italy. Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho led the demand for such action while Senator Hiram Johnson (R) of California raised the standard of opposition on the ground that such action would be intervention under the guise of neutrality because unfriendly in its effect on Germany.

Mr. Hull's representation to the German Ambassador was delicate and extremely reserved. He is understood to have been deeply concerned over the Almeria incident and the danger that it might prove the spark which would touch off a general war. Informed of British and French efforts to dissuade Germany from any further reprisals against Spain he decided to do all he could to help by letting Germany know that he hoped the situation could be handled peaceably.

Assurances Needed

Ambassador Dieckhoff is understood to have replied that his Government was prepared to consider the incident closed provided Spain were curbed from any further actions such as the bombing of the German battleship Deutschland.

Unstated, but implicit behind the developments here, is the hint that there will be no invocation of the Neutrality Act against Germany if the Almeria chapter is closed. However, the demand for invocation which this one incident aroused is sufficient to indicate that any repetitions might bring about such action.

It is the last thing the State Department wishes to do. If invoked against Germany or Italy it would almost certainly have to be applied to Russia, and perhaps France, as well in order to preserve the appearances of neutrality.

The hope is therefore strong that Britain and France will be successful in persuading Germany and Italy to continue in some form the effort to isolate the Spanish war and prevent a general European outbreak. Informed officials at the State Department believe that the crisis will probably result in strengthening the neutral blockade of Spain rather than end the non-intervention effort.

If this happens there will obviously be no occasion for application of the neutrality laws to Germany and Italy.

Meanwhile the debate over invocation is developing rapidly in Congress. Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota and a co-author of the neutrality bill, joined Senator Borah in the demand for its application insisting that the present situation is analagous to the Italo-Ethiopian war.

Move to Implement Pact

Against this point of view several voices were promptly raised. Senator Hiram Johnson (R) of California and Senator Morris Sheppard (D) of Texas disagreed with Senator Borah, terming the law the "un-neutrality-act." Senator James P. Pope (D) of Idaho took issue with his famous colleague, declaring that invocation of the act might injure rather than aid the cause of peace.

Moving along a slightly different tact Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York called for early congressional action on an implementation of the Neutrality Act which would permit the President to embargo arms and munitions in peace time as well as in war time.

Such a proposal, it is pointed out, would make it possible for the President to shut off arms exports to Germany and Italy now without having first to characterize them as belligerents. This move is backed by the National Council for Prevention of War as being preferable to any immediate invocation of the neutrality law.

Moscow Watchfully Waiting

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, June 1—The Soviet view of Spanish events—as outlined in the official newspapers—is that Germany and Italy are preparing "for open warfare against the Spanish Government, and desire to face the world with an accomplished fact, to widen the Spanish conflict into world slaughter."

While declaring that toleration of further German-Italian aggression now would prove fatal, the Soviets have offered no suggestion regarding methods to prevent aggression or what part the Soviets should play. It is intimated, however, that Moscow would support any measures taken by Britain and France.

Ignore German Charges

The Soviet press has ignored German press allegations that Moscow ordered the bombing of the Deutschland. That bombing is described as a justifiable Spanish action upon a warship which illegally entered a Spanish port and attacked Spanish planes. The Soviets picture the incident as a pretext to give Germany and Italy complete freedom of action and predict that they will now send sufficient forces to overwhelm the Spanish Government, unless decisively resisted. It is declared that Germany in particular aims to bring pressure upon "hesitant elements in the non-intervention committee" and to confront England with an accomplished fact.

Meanwhile, it is added, the Soviets have adopted a cautious tone. The chief newspapers today devote leading editorials to domestic matters, subordinating comment upon the Spanish events, thus leaving the way open for co-operation with the neutral powers in seeking to limit the Spanish conflict.

Not Withdrawing

So far there has been no suggestion that Moscow would follow the example of Germany and Italy in withdrawing from the International Non-Intervention Argeement, although it is believed that previous Soviet statements permit them freedom of action in view of the German-Italian withdrawal, if they desire to exercise it.

Moscow's attitude today is that of watchful waiting. It is apparent from official press comments that the Soviets are awaiting official expression of British and French policy.

Meanwhile they made it clear that they believe unrestrained German-Italian re-enforcements in Spain will cause European war.

Canadian Veterans Get Business Start With Federal Grant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Approximately 3150 Toronto unemployed World War veterans may be benefited under the probational training scheme for which the Federal Government has granted $250,000 to re-establish veterans who are still able to work and desire employment, it was explained by Major McKendrick of the Veterans' Assistance Commission.

The plan, according to the letter received by officials looking after the interests of overseas veterans, has been worked out to help the group of younger employable soldiers obtain permanent employment. Many of these men are to a certain extent skilled laborers, but need to complete training or at least brush up on it before starting work again. The Government is ready to supplement the wages paid by an employer during this training period.

If there is a vacancy, a veteran may apply for a chance at the job, it was pointed out, and under the new plan, the firm who hires him enters an agreement with the local Veterans' Assistance Committee or the unemployment service of Canada, under which the firm will pay part of the salary and the Government will pay the difference up to $50 a month. The veteran is given up to three months to see whether he is capable of holding the position, and if so, the firm pays the full salary and the Government ceases its subsidy.

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Skysleeper Planes Cross Nation

TWA opens overnight service from coast to coast on schedule of three stops; Planes are constructed to transport 17 passengers with sleeping facilities.

News in Aviation

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

TWA Inc., transcontinental airline operator, today becomes the second coast-to-coast operator to inaugurate a sleeper plane service with the inception of the "Skysleeper" planes on the company route from New York to Los Angeles, Calif. A three-stop service across the country is being flown, beginning today, with the new Douglas combination sleeper-chair planes.

Inauguration of service with its new Skysleepers comes only a few days after the tenth anniversary of the historic New York-to-Paris flight of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, whose dash across the Atlantic did so much to point the way to this newest development which now impends in air transport. Colonel Lindbergh surveyed the route operated by TWA, an act which, coupled with his subsequent affiliation with the company, led to the company's characterization as "The Lindbergh Line."

The new Skysleeper aircraft now entering service for TWA are said to be the greatest in this country in points of load-carrying capacity, power, speed and other factors which must be reckoned in maintaining the company's position in the air transport field. With adequate space and power to warrant a federal permit to transport 25 passengers, each of the new Skysleepers has been so arranged as to carry 17 passengers in night service, thus providing more than enough space for comfort as travelers are transported overnight from coast to coast.

Stops Eliminated

In addition to placing the new sleeper planes in service on its Sky Chief schedules, certain of the present stops on those schedules have been eliminated. This is made possible by the cruising range of the Skysleepers.

Reduction in the number of stops together with superior speed of the sleeper planes permit faster schedules over TWA's shortest route from coast to coast. The transcontinental air routes surveyed by Colonel Lindbergh follows a direct circle course across the continent.

At the same time, other TWA planes will operate local schedules with close connections at the three key cities, so other cities on the system will enjoy the benefits of this speeding up of the Sky Chief flights. Westbound, the Sky Chief will land only at Columbus, Ohio, Kansas City, Mo., and Albuquerque, N. M., while the eastbound Sky Chief will make intermediate stops only at Albuquerque, Kansas City and Pittsburgh.

From the Pacific to the Atlantic, the journey will require 15 hours, 10 minutes, while the transcontinental westbound trip will be only 17 hours. The difference, of course, is due to prevailing winds.

Eight Berths Provided

TWA's new Skysleeper planes are designed to accommodate eight persons in berths; the extreme length of which account in part for the comfort of these sleeping accommodations. Ultra-comfortable lounge chairs are provided for nine other travelers. In effect, these are chaise lounge chairs with adjustable leg rests which may be both extended and curved at the will of the individual. The back of each of these chairs may be reclined fully, permitting maximum comfort.

The new sleeper planes are powered with two Wright "Cyclone" engines, each capable of producing 1220 horsepower. The extreme output of these power plants permits cruising at only 55 per cent of the maximum power of each engine.

Another feature is the manner in which certain important controls have been changed from manual to automatic. The Sperry automatic pilot, standard equipment on all TWA Skyliners since their introduction, will be standard on the Skysleepers. To that automatic feature have been added others whose combined effect will be to reduce the work of pilots in following schedules.

Art Streib, Los Angeles

TWA Skysleeper Plane

Most Powerful of New TWA Transport Planes, the Skysleeper, Shown Above, Has Just Started Service on a Coast-to-Coast Run. The Crew Comprises First Officer John L. Magden, in the Cockpit, and First Officer R. H. Talbott and Hostess Adele Jenkins, Standing. The Plane Is Powered With Two Wright "Cyclone" Engines Developing 1220 Horsepower Each and Capable of Driving the Craft With Its Crew and 25 Passengers at 218 Miles an Hour

Safe Altitudes Planned

United Air Lines has established minimum altitudes over its coast-to-coast system requiring planes to maintain elevations of at least 2000 feet above the ground, it was announced recently by W. A. Patterson, company president, to increase comfort, safety and efficiency.

Mr. Patterson said pilots fly the various divisions at minimums set forth in air logs covering each sector. Each pilot records his path of flight on these logs, which are inspected at the end of the trip to insure observance of minimum regulations.

United Air Lines also announced it has received the first of its fleet order of altitude-recording barographs which automatically register altitude on a timed chart during flight. This gives a minute-by-minute record of the elevation of planes during scheduled flying. Barographs are unsealed at the end of the flight and their charts inspected.

Due to the fact that all eastbound flights are maintained at odd thousands of feet and westbound planes fly at even thousands of feet, deviations from the flight plans are necessary at infrequent intervals to choose smoothest air levels and increase passenger comfort. In those instances pilots are required to report their proposed change of plan by radio to the ground stations.

Between New York and Chicago, United's westbound planes maintain average flight elevations of 6000, 8000, and 10,000 feet, while eastbound planes generally fly at 7000, 9000 or 11,000 feet. Between Chicago and the Pacific coast westbound planes usually fly at 10,000 feet, while eastbound planes average 11,000 feet. Between Los Angeles and San Francisco, Calif., southbound flights average 7000 feet and northbound 8000 feet.

In determining flight plans prior to departure, dispatchers and pilots study conditions and agree on a suitable plan of flight. Either dispatcher or pilot can cancel the flight, and neither can cause a flight to be operated if either pilot or dispatcher feels it inadvisable. During flight, United's pilot is the captain of his plane, and as such has final responsibility in navigation.

Air Day Celebrated

Air lines in the United States cooperated with the army and navy, Post Office Department (including the 55,000 postmasters), Department of Commerce and civilian aviation organizations in the observance of National Aviation Day on May 28, in line with the proclamation issued by President Roosevelt. The public inspected air transport planes at airports throughout the United States and witnessed air-line operations. Col. Edgar S. Gorrell, president of the Air Transport Association of America, sent letters from Chicago to President Roosevelt and the Governors of the 48 states which were air mailed on the morning of May 28 and which arrived at the executive mansion of each Governor during business hours of the same day. The letter to the White House was delivered within approximately 5½ hours from the time of departure at Chicago.

Law Association Drafts Code For Criminal Cases

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 1—Drafting a code of ethics and procedure for the prosecution and defense of criminal cases, is to be undertaken by a committee of judges, lawyers and prosecutors, Robert Daru, president of the New York County Criminal Courts Bar Association, announced today. The work will be carried out under auspices of the association, which will submit the completed code to the American Bar Association and will petition the courts to include parts of the code in their rules.

"No complete code stating the canons of ethics for the prosecution and defense of criminal cases has ever been promulgated for the guidance of the bar in this country," Mr. Daru said. "Except for the few minor references in the canons of ethics of the American Bar Association, and occasional statements appearing in judicial decisions made by courts with disciplinary power, the conscience of a prosecuting and defense attorney must be his sole guide in matters of ethics in the practice of criminal law."

The New York County Criminal Courts Bar Association declares itself pledged to improve the administration of criminal justice and lead a drive for criminal law reform. The project to draft a code of ethics is the first step made in carrying out such a program.

Auto Fatalities For April Show Marked Decline

CHICAGO, June 1 (AP)—A significant slump in traffic accident fatalities in April was reported by the National Safety Council May 27.

Fatalities last month numbered 2730, a drop of 4 per cent below the March total.

The council termed the figures noteworthy because it was the first time in five years the upward March-April trend had been reversed.

However, the fatalities on the streets and highways in 1937 greatly exceeded those in the corresponding period of last year. On May 1 this year, the nation counted 11,360 victims of motor vehicle accidents in the first four months, a 21 per cent increase over the 9410 reported in the first four months of 1936.

Chicago held the dubious distinction of the most dangerous city in the United States with 68 fatalities in April and 264 in the first third of the year.

New York's total dropped from 79 in 1936 to 55 this year.

Quincy, Mass., home of 71,965, was the largest city without a traffic fatality up to May 1. Other centers with perfect records in the period included Topeka, Kans.; Hoboken, N. J.; Decatur, Ill., and Chicopee, Salem and Fitchburg, Mass.

California led the states in fatalities during the four months with 944. Runners-up were Pennsylvania, 908; New York, 824; Illinois, 820.

Reductions were effected in Kansas, Nevada, Washington, Arizona, Wyoming, Missouri, Maine, Rhode Island, New Mexico, Alabama, Minnesota and Montana.

Chicago Sees 'Woman's Work'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 1—Achievements of women in inventions, handcraft and cookery, as well as in the more intangible work of organizing to help others were all featured under one roof at the Coliseum here with the opening of the Women's Pageant of Progress.

That women can bake good pies is probably an old story, but one woman recently figured out why the bottom of pies do not bake well in modern ovens. Furthermore, she invented an "air-conditioned" pie tin and showed crowds at the pageant just how to make flaky dough and bake it to a Queen's taste.

"You see our grandmothers could bake good pies in the old-fashioned ovens because the heat was applied directly to the bottom of the pan, said Mrs. Sam P. McBirney while she rolled out the dough on her own invention of water-proofed canvas cloth. "But now the new ovens circulate the air all around the pie and brown the top but leave the bottom white and soggy.

Then she held up her own device of a pie tin with a bottom made of wire screening, entirely porous and full of holes. The crowds laughed, but "Aunt Chick," as Mrs. McBirney is known, soon allayed their ridicule when she baked crust in the airy-bottomed tin. It was a golden brown—proof that she was on the right track with her invention, she said.

How to keep a juicy berry pie from boiling over was another "patented trick" which Mrs. McBirney demonstrated. Just make the bottom crust larger than the pan, fit it in quite naturally, and then lap the edge over the top crust and the whole pie is sealed tight, she explained.

On homemakers' day a whole cooking school was in session where women in the audience were given pointers on the best way to stir cakes, make jellies, preserve fruits, and regulate all of the new devices on the modern stoves.

Among the handcraft exhibits, quilts appeared to be the most popular. A Seth Thomas Rose quilt, unusual in its design and not available in commercial patterns, took one of the prizes, mainly for its very interesting history. The sketch for the original quilt, of which this is the only copy, was made from the front glass door of an old Seth Thomas clock which came across the prairie in a covered wagon many years ago, it was explained.

A "Rising Sun" pattern in another quilt was made of diamond-shaped calico pieces by a great-grandmother of a Chicago woman when the quilt-maker was only 19 years old. She had done the work in Connecticut in 1819. Other quilts shown were "Iva's Star," containing 7500 little pieces; "Turkey Track," "Rocky Mountain," "A Wreath of Roses," and the "Double Wedding Ring."

To carry the visitors back to the days when Chicago was young, a fashion show, covering a whole century and commemorating the incorporation of Chicago as a city in 1837, was one of the features of the week. Bustled gowns of the early days, hooped skirts, much lace, the floradora hats with plumes of the '90's, the short skirts of the era when women began to throw off the entangling and binding "extras," and the most modern up-to-date spring styles gave a view of the gradual progress of women's apparel through the century.

Folk dances of women from the various foreign colonies, who make up so much of Chicago's population, brought into relief the recreation and culture of those born in other lands who now contribute to progress in their adopted country.

Other more intangible achievements of women were indicated in the exhibits of organizations founded mainly to help other people, such as the Goodwill Industries, the Service Council for Girls and American Legion Auxiliary.

The whole pageant which continues through the week is organized by women, backed by women, and, for the most part, attended by women.

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Nelson: 8 p. m., June 8.

England

Durham

South Shields: The Queen's Theater, Mile End Road, 3 p. m., June 13.

Essex

Southend-on-Sea: Palace Hotel Winter Garden, 8 p. m., June 11.

Gloucestershire

Bristol (Third Church): Victoria Rooms, Clifton, 8 p. m., June 18.

Hampshire

Southampton (First Church): Watts Hall, above Bar, 8 p. m., June 17.

Lancashire

Rochdale (First Church): Town Hall, 7:30 p. m., June 15.

London

London (Second Church): Church Building, Palace Gardens Terrace, Kensington, 3 p. m., June 16.

Nottinghamshire

Nottingham (Second Church): Albert Hall, 7:30 p. m., June 14.

United States

California

Dunsmuir: Masonic Temple, Blue Room, 8 p. m., June 8.
Petaluma: Strand Theater, 29 Kentucky Street, 3 p. m., June 6.

Illinois

Evanston (Second Church): Haven School Auditorium, Prairie Avenue and Lincoln Street, 8 p. m., June 11.

Massachusetts

Fairhaven (auspices First Church, New Bedford): Fairhaven Town Hall, 3:30 p. m., June 6.
Framingham: Dennison Memorial Hall, 3:30 p. m., June 6.
Lowell: Liberty Hall, 3:30 p. m., June 6.
Marblehead: Abbot Hall, Washington Street, 3:30 p. m., June 6.
Melrose: Memorial Hall, Main Street, 3:30 p. m., June 6.
North Attleboro: (auspices First Church, Attleboro): North Attleboro High School, 3:30 p. m., June 6.
Woburn: Unitarian Church Edifice, Woburn Square, 3 p. m., June 6.

Michigan

Hastings: Central School Auditorium, 3 p. m., June 6.

Missouri

Poplar Bluff: Church Edifice, Seventh and Pine Streets, 8 p. m., June 11.

New Jersey

Rutherford: Rutherford Senior High School, Elliott Place and Mortimer Avenue, 8:15 p. m., June 11.

New York

Babylon (auspices First Church, Bay Shore): Babylon High School, 8:35 p. m., June 11.
Batavia: Batavia High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., June 10.
Elmhurst: Masonic Temple, 8711 Whitney Avenue, 3:30 p. m., June 6.
New York (Third Church): Church Edifice, Park Avenue at Sixty-third Street, 8 p. m., June 7. Radiocast Station WMCA.
New York (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 1935 Anthony Avenue, near Tremont Avenue, 8:15 p. m., June 11.

Ohio

Alliance: South Liberty School Auditorium, South Liberty Avenue, 8:15 p. m., June 7.
Brecksville: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m. June 8.

Oregon

Ashland: Lithia Theater, 8 p. m., June 7.
Portland (auspices Churches and Society, Portland, and Society, Parkrose): Public Auditorium, S. W. Third Avenue and Clay Street, 8 p. m., June 10.

Pennsylvania

Corry: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., June 11.
Lancaster: Grand Theater, 133 North Queen Street, 3:30 p. m., June 6.
Sunbury: Strand Theater, Market Square, 3 p. m., June 6.
Washington: Y. W. C. A. Auditorium, West Maiden Street, 3:15 p. m., June 6.

Vermont

Brattleboro: Auditorium, 3 p. m., June 6.

Washington

Seattle (Ninth Church): Lake Forest Park School Gymnasium, 3 p. m., June 6.

Wisconsin

Lake Geneva: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., June 10.

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Chilean Vote Held to Prove Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — The Chilean general elections, President Alessandri told the new delegates to the Congress for the first time, proved that democracy can function satisfactorily. All citizens, he declared, freely exercised their rights without any recurrence to force or disturbance of the public order.

The occasion was the official opening of the Congress, which continues to be dominated by a strong government combination of conservatives and liberals, with radicals, Socialists and Communists united, momentarily at least, in a Popular Front opposition A burst of military pagentry, reminiscent of earlier prosperous days, lent color to the proceedings.

The President's speech was a stock-taking, and commenced by extolling the democratic system. Political parties, he said, are groups of citizens united by ideals of common welfare and, however much they differ in means of working, form the best system of government so far devised. But—and here President Alessandri introduced a martial metaphor—he demanded they remember that national service represents "perpetual war" for the collective welfare, a war in which every public man is an "unknown soldier," prepared for the maximum sacrifice.

In referring to foreign affairs, the President said Chile remains loyal to the League of Nations and the cause of peace. Although this continent enjoys the benefits of peace, he said it is not relieved of the obligations to lend its best assistance to the rest of the world to promote international peace and simultaneously restore the social and economic welfare of every country.

The League has failed, in Chile's opinion, because of its lack of universality. For that reason the country has identified itself, the President said, with the movement for Geneva reform, to attract other states into the organization. The reform studies are necessarily complicated and tedious, he said, but on their result will depend Chile's future attitude. Meantime, he added, significantly, seven of 21 American nations are outside the League.

The Pan-American Peace Conference was described as highly successful, but President Alessandri said he regretted that actual limitation of armaments was dealt with "timidly." "Moral disarmament," however, he held, has yielded definite results in the "pacific orientation" of continental literature and education.

Reporting on Chaco Peace Conference progress, President Alessandri said he was convinced that a satisfactory and indestructible peace formula will eventually emerge from the united efforts of the mediatory powers. American territorial conflicts, which have cost so much blood and treasure, are fast disappearing, he said.

To a summary of internal economy, President Alessandri added the information that exports for the first quarter of 1937 have totaled 285 million gold pesos, the highest figure since foreign credit was stopped in 1930. Imports totaled 85 million, which left a favorable balance of 200 millions. Mining development had contributed appreciably to this recovery, due to European rearmament requirements. The national budget had been balanced during the past five years, domestic industry was working to capacity, and unemployment had been wiped out.

The internal prosperity, however, did not mean that there were not urgent matters for legislation. Alessandri submitted a 12-point program, which included "minimum plans for social redemption." This program was outlined as follows:

1. Dispatch of the bill creating provincial assemblies as a funmamental step in the "political and administrative decentralization of the country."
2. Increase of workers' pay accompanied by stimulation of every means of production.
3. "Confront and resolve once and for all the alcoholic problem, without spoliation of the industry, but assuring the expenditure of the worker's earnings for the proper benefit of himself and his family."
4. Better nutrition of the people and popular education regarding food calories.
5. Establishment of more "popular restaurants" in factory districts and "collegial eating houses" in school areas.
6. Special laws to cheapen food of prime necessity and especially food served in workmen's and school children's restaurants.
7. Cheaper and better housing for the lower classes.
8. Defense of children's health.
9. More industrial education, especially in rural areas.
10. Subdivision of the land and selected immigration to improve agriculture.
11. Public works including new railroads, motor highways and irrigation.
12. Readjustment of salaries including incorporation of the bonus as a permanent emolument for government employees.

President Alessandri emphasized that this program was not one of mere generalities and aspirations. Practically every point represented a definite bill which he committed to their earnest consideration. He concluded by asking for the Divine blessing on their legislative labors.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

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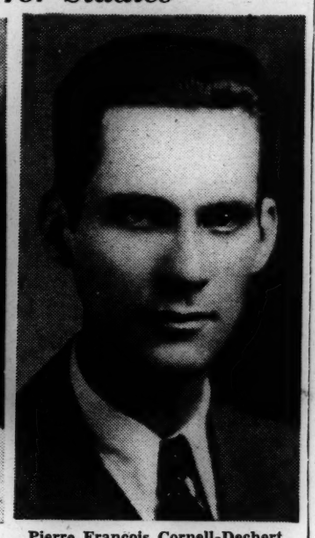

Pierre François Cornell-Dechert

Two of the Four Scholars Awarded William Bayard Cutting Travel Fellowships by Columbia University

Liberal Leaders Needed for Today, Butler Declares

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 1—Observing its 183rd commencement, Columbia University will bestow 4501 degrees during exercises beginning this evening at the campus on Morningside Heights. Twelve honorary degrees, six medals and 185 certificates also are to be awarded.

United States Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia and John Clark Knox, senior judge of the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, have been selected by the university to receive its honorary degree of doctor of laws.

Eminent scholars to be similarly honored include Henry M. Wriston, president of Brown University; Van Wyck Brooks, author; Mary Emmá Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College; I. N. Phelps Stokes, architect and historian; Robert Broom, keeper of anthropology and paleontology in the Transvaal Museum, Pretoria, and Herbert A. L. Fisher, warden of New College, Oxford.

Class Day Exercises

A world crying for liberal leadership and shorn of most of its traditional leaders was described to graduates by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the university, at the traditional class-day exercises yesterday. Human losses entailed by the World War have depleted the ranks of men from 35 to 50 years of age and have thrust the burden of leadership upon younger citizens, Dr. Butler said.

The downfall of Fascism and Communism was foreseen by Prof. Allan Nevins of the Columbia faculty, in the annual Phi Beta Kappa address. Professor Nevins, whose biographies of Grover Cleveland and Hamilton Fish have received the Pulitzer prize, held that neither Italy nor Germany would be forever without political and economic freedom.

"No European land can be so cut off from the spirit of the age that it will long accept Hitler's dictum that democracy is a luxury which poor nations cannot afford, or Mussolini's dictum that democracy is a decaying sham," he said. "We may be sure that keen sighted men will enviously watch from afar the advantages of a free press, free speech, free economic life and free individuals in every other sphere."

Hope for the revival of the "free republic of international genius," weakened by European dictators, rests with the great democratic nations of the world, said Professor Nevins. The duty of democracies, he added, was to set a good example for Germany, Italy and other nation now under autocratic rule.

"We have our doctrinaires, our glorifiers of impulse, our men who would fit politics, economics. Literature and art to iron formula," Professor Nevins continued, "It is our duty to resist them and to keep the tolerant middle way—to yield neither to the philosophy of unbridled egotism nor to the philosophy of unbridled mass control."

Columbia Names Researchers As Cutting Fellows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Awards of four William Bayard Cutting Traveling Fellowships to graduate students, a research fellowship to a member of the faculty, and a scholarship for graduate study have been announced at Columbia University by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the university.

The Cutting fellowships, providing stipends from $1000 to $2000, are given annually to graduate students of at least one year's standing, members of the senior class at Columbia, or graduates of the university in law, medicine or engineering, 'who have given evidence of ability to make contributions of value to letters, science, law, medicine or the fine arts."

Recipients for the coming year are Pierre Francis Cornell-Dechert, great grandson of Ezra Cornell, founder of Cornell University, in medieval literature; J. Lee Harlan, Jr., of Canton, N. Y., in English and comparative literature; Dr. George Eugene MacWood, of New York City, in chemistry, and Bruce Tiebout McCully, instructor at Teachers College, in modern European history.

Studies Medieval Literature

Mr. Cornell-Dechert, a native of Harrisonburg, Va., will study comparative medieval romance literature and carry on research on the origins of the tale in medieval period at the University of Florence, Italy. A graduate of Cornell University and a candidate for the Master of Arts degree at Columbia, he has taught extensively in French secondary schools, and has lectured at the British Institute in Paris.

In 1929-1930 he held an undergraduate fellowship from the Institute of International Education for study at the University of Nancy and the Sorbonne at Paris, and the following year he received a graduate fellowship from Cornell University enabling him to study at the University of Florence, where he worked in medieval literature and Italian phonetics. His wife, a portrait painter, will accompany him to Florence with their two-year-old son.

Mr. Harlan, graduate of Baylor University, holder of the Master of Arts degree from Columbia, and at present on leave of absence from St. Lawrence University, where he is a member of the English Department, will work in the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, on source material dealing with Victorian literature. He will be accompanied by his wife, a student in the same field, and co-editor with him of "The Letters of Owen Meredith to Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning."

To Continue Research

Dr. MacWood, who received the Cutting Fellowship for the second year, will continue research on the viscosity and heat conductivity of liquid helium at the University of Leyden, Holland. He holds the degrees of bachelor of arts, bachelor of science, master of arts, and chemical engineer from Columbia.

A study of the origins of Indian nationalism will occupy McCully, who is a graduate of Rutgers University and holder of the Master of Arts degree from Columbia. He will work in the British Museum and the India Office in London on source material relating to his subject, on which he has published a review in the Journal of Modern History. Mr. McCully, who is married, prepared for college at the Hackensack, N. J. High School. He taught in New Jersey public schools for four years and was an instructor in history at Tusculum College, Greeneville, Tenn., before joining the staff of Teachers College, where he has taught for the past five years.

Ford Sees Stratford Hall, Ancestral Home of Lees

RICHMOND, Va., June 1 (AP)—Henry Ford kissed his wife goodbye here this morning, politely ignored questions on labor trouble, world peace and politics, and climbed into one of his own make automobiles for a trip to Stratford Hall, ancestral home of the Lees.

The Detroit motor magnate came to Richmond with Mrs. Ford, who is a delegate to the convention of the Woman's National Farm and Garden Association. He will return from Stratford Hall tonight, Mrs. Ford said, to attend the convention banquet.

Atlantic Flights To Newfoundland Starting in June

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 1 (CP)—Officials of Imperial Airways announced yesterday that Imperial and Pan American planes would make initial trans-Atlantic flights via Newfoundland, beginning June 24.

The announcement did not specify in what direction the flights would be, but it was believed here an Imperial plane would fly from England and a Pan American plane from New York, the clippers taking off at approximately the same time.

Such tests were made between Long Island and Bermuda last week.

It was believed here historic Botwood, the base from which the British fliers Alcock and Brown took off on the first successful trans-Atlantic flight 18 years ago, would be used as a temporary landing field, until the Newfoundland Airport was ready.

Botwood, on the arm of Exploit Bay, was said to present a broad expanse of sheltered water in addition to the landing field, giving ample facilities for landing and taking off for both wheel-equipped planes and flying boats. It is about 20 miles from Grand Falls, and 200 miles by rail from St. John's.

Later, it was expected, Gander Lake, with the Newfoundland Airport alongside, would be made the permanent base for trans-Atlantic clippers. More than 400 men are at present rushing the new landing field to completion. Eventually it will have four large runways, each a mile long, as well as complete direction-finding and wireless equipment. It will take about two years to complete, although engineers hoped to have one runway finished late in June.

Stevens for Tariff Board

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP)—President Roosevelt nominated Raymond B. Stevens of New Hampshire today to the Tariff Commission. Mr. Stevens resigned from the commission several months ago to work on the President's governmental reorganization proposal.

Retail Store Executives Get One Cent of Each $1 Received

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 1—One cent of each dollar spent in an average department store by an average customer goes into the pockets of executives—or if he does his shopping in chain stores the amount will be reduced to three tenths of one cent.

These figures appear in a report on compensation of executive officers of retail companies, issued today by the Bureau of Research of the Harvard Business School, under the direction of John Calhoun Baker, an associate director of the school.

Until recently secrecy has shrouded the compensation of business executives and the methods of payment. Even at annual meetings of stockholders such matters have not been discussed. But the disclosures of the Federal Trade Commission and the Securities and Exchange Commission have made available quantities of new data on the subject, and on this Mr. Baker has based his work.

The total amounts paid annually to executives of 38 retail companies since 1928, are the particular basis of the report. These amounts varied widely, but in general, Mr. Baker states, the compensation rates paid by chains were lower than those paid by department stores. Larger firms, as might be expected, usually paid larger amounts to their officers than did smaller concerns.

Generally speaking, Mr. Baker found that with the exception of the highest paid officer in the larger industrial companies, department store executives received greater compensation that did those of industrial firms—whose executives received amounts more like those paid by the chain stores.

Payne Pushed as G. O. P. Hope

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 1—The intra-party Republican revolt against the renomination of Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia for re-election, started in the fifteenth assembly district last week, continues to find answering reverberation.

W. Kingsland Macy, it will be recalled, was Republican state chairman four years ago, when he launched a campaign that made Mr. LaGuardia the party nominee. Today, he thinks George Henry Payne, member of the Federal Communications Commission, would be a likely choice; and in a statement appearing in this week's issue of his Suffolk county newspaper, he withdraws his LaGuardia espousal of 1933.

Mr. Macy lost his state chairmanship as the party verdict on his "progressive" attempt to win Republican gubernatorial endorsement of Samuel Seabury, Tammany inquisitor, whose investigations into New York City Democratic rule projected the LaGuardia fusion mayoralty. Mr. Seabury was a Democrat, but Mr. Macy argued that the time had come for Republicans to choose the best independent available. His statement reviews this episode with some heat, particularly with regard to what he holds was Mr. LaGuardia's failure to support the Seabury-for-Governor move.

Mr. Macy's conclusion is that Mayor LaGuardia "does not deserve a nomination at the hands of the Republicans," because "his contemptuous attitude toward the Republican party makes it impossible for that party to renominate him and retain its self-respect." He goes on to say:

"I believe that Mayor LaGuardia has been an honest mayor, but politically I cannot endorse a cano of ethics that permits a man to accept a nomination from one party and then proceed to build a party of his own. At a time when the Republican party is battling for its existence, it cannot afford to nominate men who not only do not believe it has a future, but who are perfectly ready to see that it does not survive.

"I believe ahe party would do better at the polls and build better for the future if it were to nominate some progressive Republican like George Henry Payne, whose work in the past two years in the Federal Communications Commission has attracted nation-wide attention."

New Haven Railroad Plan

(Continued From Page 1)

the most densely populated sections of the country, began reorganization proceedings Oct. 23, 1935, after mounting deficits and obligations made it impossible to obtain further loans to ease its precarious financial position.

Since then it has been operated under the control of three court-appointed trustees, among them Howard S. Palmer, president of the road.

New Stock Issue Planned

The reorganization plan advanced by the directors contemplates a new $243,857,000 funded debt structure under which total fixed charges, aggregating $20,329,920 in 1935, would be whittled down to $9,942,909. New stock would be issued to replace the present common and preferred shares.

Mr. Buckland said recent studies have indicated the reorganized railroad will have an annual income of $14,000,000 available for fixed charges, as compared with the 1936 income of $12,227,467.

Of the $14,000,000, he said, $12,000,000 will be available for the fixed interest of $7,872,172 on the founded debt.

The directors also advocated that the "New Haven" take over by a merger three lines until recently operated as part of its system under leases. They are the Hartford and Connecticut Western, the Old Colony and the Providence, Warren & Bristol railroads.

It is also proposed that the reorganized corporation assume the lease of the Boston and Providence, and retain leases of the Norwich and Worcester, the Providence and Worcester and Holyoke and Westfield.

Reorganization Plan

Five classes of reorganization securities would be issued under the plan for distribution among creditors and security holders.

These are:

35-year 4 per cent fixed interest bonds aggregating $147,100,800.

45-year 4½ per cent non-cumulative income bonds aggregating $47,414,200.

459,504 shares of first preferred stock with a total par value of $45,950,400.

434,278 shares of second preferred stock with a total par value of $43,427,800.

1,182,151 shares of no par common stock.

Under the reorganization plan, equipment trust obligations in the amount of $13,084,000 and certain underlying bonds totaling $36,258,000 would remain undisturbed, and their holders would receive accrued and unpaid interest in cash.

The proposed capitalization for the reorganized corporation replaces a capitalization under which the long term debt totaled $258,707,792 and the stock interest at par aggregated $218,693,337.

Road's Present Debt

The present debt, as listed in the balance sheet for the year ending Dec. 31, 1936, includes $98,486,500 in mortgage bonds, $21,224,154 in collateral trust bonds and miscellaneous obligations, $124,577,250 in debentures, $13,996,000 in equipment trust obligations and $423,887 in non-negotiable debt to affiliated companies.

The present common stock is carried on the railroad's books at $157,118,600, the preferred at $49,036,700, and premium on capital stock since 1909 at $12,538,037.50.

New mortgages, replacing the present first and refunding mortgage, would serve as security for the fixed and income bonds, with holders of the interest bonds having the prior lien.

A sinking fund of 10 per cent of net income after provision for capital expenditures, but before contingent interest, is planned for the retirement of the interest bonds.

All classes of the new stock have voting power.

Stock Distribution Plan

In brief, the plan calls for distribution of the new fixed interest bonds, income bonds and first preferred stock to secured creditors, the new second preferred stock to unsecured creditors, and the new no par common stock to present preferred and common stockholders and to stockholders of the lines which are proposed for merger with the "New Haven."

Interest on all obligations to be exchanged for reorganization securities would be paid in additional reorganization securities.

Common stockholders, who have received no dividends since 1931, would exchange five shares of their stock for one share of the new no-par common under the plan.

Holders of the present preferred shares would receive five shares of the new no-par common for every four shares of preferred, including accumulated dividends unpaid since 1932.

All bonds held by the public which are secured by the present first and refunding mortgage would be exchanged for 50 per cent in fixed interest bonds, 25 per cent in income bonds, and 25 per cent in first preferred stock.

The outstanding secured gold 6s of 1940 would be exchanged at par for fixed interest bonds, and the present first and refunding mortgage bondsheld as collateral surrendered.

Old Colony Bonds

Old Colony railroad bonds held by the public would be exchanged for 40 per cent in fixed interest bonds, 30 per cent in income bonds and 30 per cent in first preferred stock.

The Government, a $5,250,000 creditor, will become a bondholder of the New Haven if the reorganization plan is accepted. In exchange at par value for collateral notes held by the Railroad Credit Corporation the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Public Works Administration. These federal agencies will receive fixed interest bonds.

Banks holding the roalroad's collateral notes would also be reimbursed by fixed interest bonds in equal amounts.

Holders of the unsecured debentures of 1957, including those issued by the Providence Securities Company, are slated to receive second preferred stock, the exchange to be made at par.

Other Provisions

The reorganized corporation would assume guarantees of Boston Railroad Holding Company preferred stock, New York Connecting Railroad Company bonds, and New Haven & Stamford Railway Company bonds.

Guarantees of New York, Westchester & Boston Railway Company bonds, Springfield Railway Company preferred shares and New England Investment and Security Company preferred shares, however, will be discharged in second preferred stock. The holders of these securities, as well as other miscellaneous claimants, will receive the second preferred stock in the amounts at which their claims are fixed by the court.

Stockholders in the lines to be acquired under the proposed merger would exchange their securities for the new no par common stock. The distribution would be on the following basis: Providence, Warren & Bristol Railroad Company, one for one; Hartford & Connecticut Western, one for three; Old Colony, two for one.

Under the plan, a few of the underlying bond issues will be retired in the reorganization.

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New York	June 2	Cherbourg	June 10	June 2, 1:00 pm	June 2, 8:00 pm
Columbus	June 5	Plymouth	June 12	June 4, 8:00 pm	June 5, 1:00 pm
Hamburg	June 5	Cherbourg	June 13	June 5, 1:00 pm	June 5, 8:00 pm

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Pres. Cleveland	San Francisco	June 12	June 7, 4:00 pm	June 7, 8:00 pm

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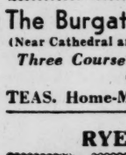
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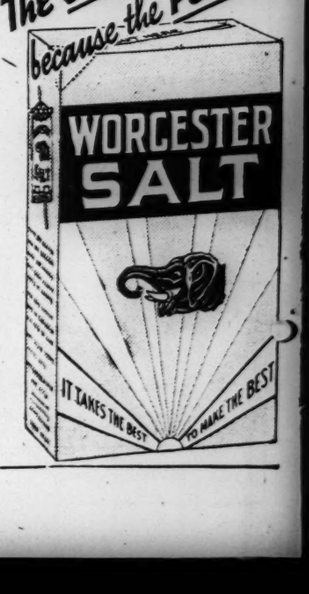


News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

Summer Music in Berlin

By H. H. Stuckenschmidt

Berlin

The Berlin summer festival weeks have presented bigger problems than usual this year. Two of the most interesting events announced have been canceled. One was a festival of modern orchestral music, which was to have taken place in April, was postponed till June and is now abandoned. The other, less adventurous, but sufficiently attractive, was a series of performances of Bruckner's works, some of which have never been heard here in full. Anton Bruckner is certainly one of the composers who enjoy so-called official protection in Berlin. The placing of his bust last year in the Walhalla—the German Pantheon in Regensburg—was symbolic. There exists, however a certain opposition to his music (as there does to all music showing any tendency toward ecclesiasticism). These considerations may possibly have influenced the decision to cancel the first performances of Bruckner's works during the festival weeks. What remains is a more or less haphazard program of summer concerts, part of which appears under the title of "Romantic Festival."

The concert of the Hungarian Philharmonic Orchestra under Ernst von Dohnányi was an event of artistic and social character. It was given at the Philharmonic to a sold-out house. Official circles were well represented. Though Dohnányi had not conducted in Berlin for many years he is well-known here as a pianist. At the desk he is not sufficiently impressive. His beat is elegant and well-controlled, but he never penetrates below the surface of the musical texture. In Beethoven's "Eroica," for instance, though he had the external swing and rhythmic verve, the tragic accents especially demanded by this work were completely absent. On the other hand, the "Meistersinger" Overture, taken at a strict tempo, was convincing and had a brilliance that befitted the occasion.

* * *

In his own F sharp minor Suite, Dohnányi revealed himself as an epigonus of Brahms and Strauss, and gave evidence of a sound technique and rich orchestration. Nevertheless it was a pity that he should have been the sole representative of his country's music. On such an occasion one might have expected to hear at least one work of Béla Bartók or Zoltán Kodály. The orchestra delighted one with its rhythmic precision, and the warm, vibrant tone of the string quintet made up for certain failings in the wind instruments.

The Ninth Symphony was heard twice: once under Karl Elmendorff, and a few days later, under Wilhelm Furtwängler. As on both occasions the services of the Philharmonic Orchestra and the Kittel Choir were enlisted, a comparison is perhaps permissible. Elmendorff is known as a sound, workmanlike conductor of many Bayreuth performances of the "Ring." In the concert hall, however, and particularly in such a highly differentiated piece as this last symphony of Beethoven, his straightforward technique gives the impression of being rather too heavy. He is a master of broad effects, but the more intimate beauties, such as those in the adagio, are not given their full effect. Furtwängler, on the contrary, is more sensitive. We have heard him give a more powerful, a more volcanic rendering of the Ninth, but never such an overwhelmingly tragic one, with its moving contrasts and inner conflicts.

Of the soloists, Gertrude Pitzinger (contralto) and Rudolph Watzke (baritone) conformed most faithfully to Furtwängler's conception. Erna Berger's soprano was scarcely heavy enough for the weight of the orchestra but, apart from the formidable high B, was quite equal to the vocal problems. Walter Ludwig can always be relied upon for a safe interpretation of the tenor parts.

* * *

A concert of modern string quartets given by the Fehse Quartet presented a rather amateurish work by Reinhard Schwarz; a considerable, if curiously embroidered, piece by Kurt von Wolfurt, and a new opus by Francesco Malipiero. This last is a short work of one movement in the madrigal style, the charm of which remains Malipiero's secret. Unfortunately, the impression of these compositions was obscured by their inadequate rendering.

The Berlin Philharmonic String Quartet showed clarity and musical refinement in their concert, which opened with Mozart's glorious "Dissonanzen" Quartet. This was followed by an exemplary performance of Maurice Ravel's Introduction and Allegro for harp, wood-wind and strings, with Dora Wagner of the Staatsoper as the very fine harpist.

Niedzielski, the Polish pianist, so successful as a Chopin player, was disappointing as an interpreter of Beethoven and, particularly, of Mozart. His stupendous technique and powerful conceptions too easily degenerate into mere noise and frenzy. The tempos of Mozart's famous D major Sonata—recently played by Gieseking in so masterly a fashion—were more suggestive of record-breaking than of a musical performance. Alexander Roediger, an equally youthful musician, was as convincing in Bach's polyphony as he was in Beethoven's late pianistic style.

The Metropolitan Spring Season

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Further departures from routine marked the concluding performances of the Metropolitan's "popular" spring season. The most conspicuous was the revival on the evening of May 21 of Henri Rabaud's lyric comedy derived from "The Thousand and One Nights," the lively and entertaining "Mârouf," which had not been heard in New York for 17 years. M. Rabaud, it will be remembered, spent the season of 1918-19 in this country as conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and his "Mârouf," which first saw the light of the stage at the Paris Opéra-Comique on May 15, 1914, was introduced to America at the Metropolitan on Dec. 19, 1917.

It remained in the Metropolitan's active repertory for three seasons. Subsequently there have been performances in various American cities—Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco—but none in New York till the other night, and that, unlike all its American predecessors, was in English.

This English version, by Madeleine Marshall and George Mead, was evidently designed with the idea of duplicating in the case of "Mârouf" last spring's success with "The Bartered Bride." The original French text, by Lucien Nepoty, is both adroit and witty, and, so far as I could tell without actually comparing the two books, the translators have made an authentic and singable adaptation of the work that Camille Bellaigue called "the last smile of French music before the war."

* * *

M. Rabaud's score, for its part, stands well the test of the years. Granted it can boast neither originality nor any other kind of genius, it still is the work of an accomplished musician and man of the theater; it is agreeable, pat, tasteful; it employs Oriental color skillfully and discreetly; it is both masterly in orchestration and effectively written for the voices. Whether in English it will enjoy a longer Metropolitan currency than it did in French time will tell.

The title rôle in the earlier Metropolitan production went to the Italian baritone Giuseppe de Luca. In the revival a tenor version of the part, prepared by M. Rabaud himself, is used, as it has been chiefly in Paris for some time, and the part is allotted to the American tenor Mario Chamlee. He, as it happens, was coached in the problems of the rôle by the composer and with his high approval sang it at the Paris Opéra (he has also sung it in French at Lille, Brussels, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Chicago).

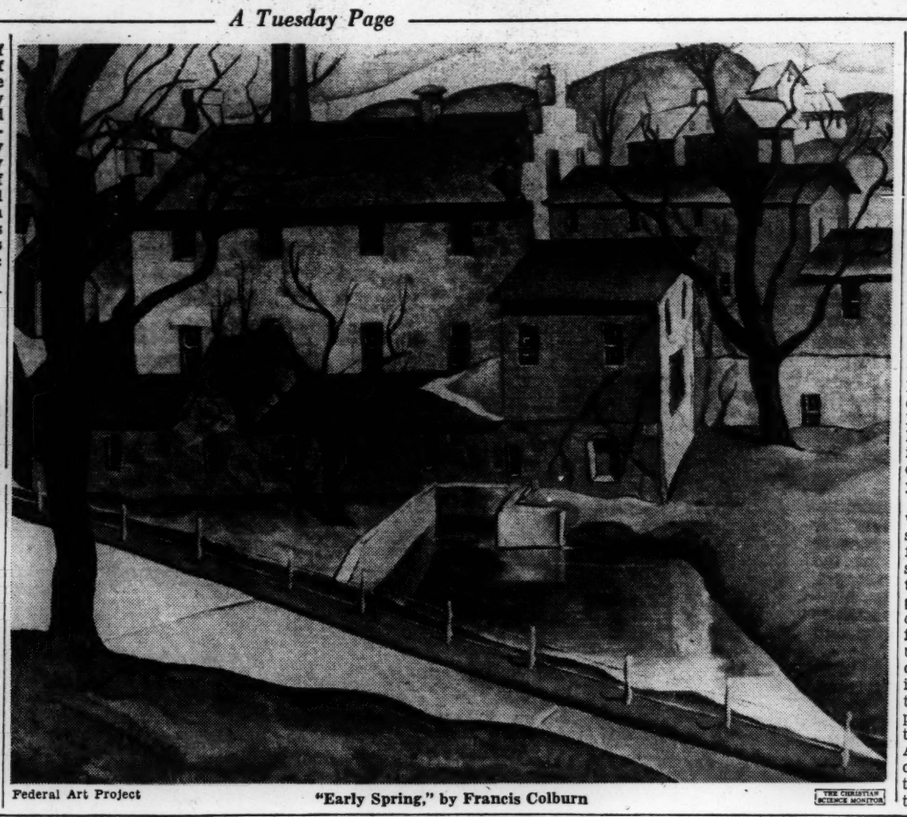
In the English edition Mr. Chamlee was admirably humorous, delivered the music which lies well for his voice, with much vocal skill, and enunciated the words distinctly. Jean Périer, the original Mârouf, used to give the shoemender of Cairo who bluffs his way into fortune and a great marriage a sort of patrician rescality that one looked for in vain in Mr. Chamlee's homelier rogue of the people.

* * *

The performance as a whole would have been more satisfactory if it had not swerved toward planned satire and even burlesque. Norman Cordon, for instance, made up and played the Vizier as though he were a figure from "Le Coq d'Or." Now, "The Arabian Nights" is an entirely different proposition from the satirical Russian piece, and precious little of its romance got into this production, though the obvious humors of the story were well enough represented. Louis d'Angelo, if more temperate in his parody than Mr. Cordon, yet mistook the nature of the Sultan, and Nancy McCord, making her Metropolitan début as the Sultan's enchanting daughter who marries Mârouf, while pretty and fresh-voiced, had scarcely the vocal technic for the big theater and not the slightest suggestion of an inhabitant of the mysterious and wonder-provoking East.

On the evening of May 22 the title rôle of "Carmen" supplied a second Metropolitan part for Jennie Tourel, the gifted Canadian mezzo-soprano, who the previous week had pleased so greatly as Mignon. Mme. Tourel was in less good vocal condition than before. But despite that drawback her singing was accurate, musicianly, suitably colored, admirably phrased and the medium of a fine and seemingly effortless French diction that permitted every word to be clearly understood.

Her acting of the part was delightful in its spontaneousness and ease, its freedom from affectation and exaggeration, its fidelity to the ideal of Mérimée's story, uncontaminated by the witless doings of misguided singing-women. On this occasion Charlotte Symons, who had had some minor soprano rôles at the Metropolitan, attempted Micaela with insufficient equipment; Sydney Rayner made up in part for the hardness of his tones by singing with noteworthy emotional force, and Carlo Morelli was patently miscast as Escamillo.



Federal Art Project — "Early Spring," by Francis Colburn

Shop Talk About the Theater

By Arthur Pollock

New York

The theater has had a convention, the first of its kind ever to be held in this country. What will come of it nobody knows. For four days people of the theater and those interested in it gathered at the Hotel Astor and were talked to on the subject of what is the matter with the theater and how it can be made better.

Several speakers, Maxwell Anderson, for one, and Joseph Wood Krutch and Frank Crowninshield thought that, far from being in the worst possible condition, the theater is today the healthiest and liveliest of all the arts in the United States of America. But the general opinion seemed to be that something ought to be done and the chief hope was that the theater might in some way be made just a little more like Hollywood, at least in the matter of efficiency, appeal and prosperity. If this seems to be going at it from the wrong end, it must be remembered that the occasion was a convention and conventions and gatherings of artists and lovers of art are not quite the same thing.

Actors made speeches, scenic artists made speeches, directors of little theaters, stage hands, press agents, dramatists, critics, the business men of the theater. Oliver M. Sayler spoke of the country's need of an annual theater festival, and it is likely that as a result the theater sometime hereafter will have a festival.

* * *

Actors spoke of the defects of the system by which beginners strive catch-as-catch-can to learn what they need to learn, grow as they hope to grow, all on a few chances gained by luck now and then, there being no provision made in the theater for the theater's growth and replenishing of itself where actors are concerned. A number of ideas were suggested that might help the young actor to grow.

Men and women with an executive bent made suggestions of means whereby the audience for plays might be increased throughout the country. Ways of financing plays and spreading them more widely were also advanced.

There were a few who talked of ideals, complimented the drama on its increase in depth and the freshness and daring of its ideas. Some effort was made by the dramatists to fasten the attention of their hearers on the point that there can be no drama without dramatists, nothing to "sell" without men and women creative enough to spin it out of their imaginations. It was suggested that young dramatists of visible talent be aided financially and so encouraged to help make the theater a finer, richer place for the mind of the country to browse in.

It was after commending this project that Maxwell Anderson hinted that no amount of agitation or talk or business bustle can create a theater where there is no talent. "The theater," he said, "has lived by its wits during most of its history. It will continue to live by its wits and to be the most important American art, so long as the censors let it alone. The theater is a democratic art, a democracy of the mind. Nothing counts in it except what gifts you have and what you can do with them."

* * *

And Paul Green said, "The new theater is not the theater of entertainment. The movies have taken that away. It is the theater which sleeps in the minds of men who have dreams. Those dreams will never be made manifest by all the trickery of entertainment. The theater that I am talking about it the theater of the imaginative word. . . ."

If the words of Mr. Anderson and Mr. Green expressed the feelings of the more idealistic among those who attended the convention, those of Brock Pemberton exemplified the attitude of the merchants of the theater. He suggested that the critics be asked when they attend the theater not to criticize a play if they don't like it, merely to report it as news. Thus, according to him, the weak can survive and bring a profit to the producer of a weakling, who doesn't even himself pretend that it is anything in particular, just a little something he got together to entertain those who don't care about quality.

But Mr. Pemberton is wrong in pretending that the critics kill everything that is not the purest art. We still have the most expert kind of entertainment. George Abbott and Sam Harris know what it is and how to present it so that the public loves it, the critics admire. Mr. Pemberton presented during the past few months three bad plays. They failed quickly. Mr. Abbott presented during the past few months two jolly plays, produced with precisely the same intention as Mr. Pemberton's, to entertain, and they are huge hits. Mr. Abbott gets the credit for his success. Mr. Pemberton dislikes taking the blame for his failure.

The Cincinnati May Festival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cincinnati

Cincinnati's thirty-second Biennial May Festival featured soloists of distinction, the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, the May Festival Chorus and the Children's Chorus, all under the musical direction of Eugene Goossens. Large audiences attended all five concerts, two of them filling Music Hall to capacity.

Perhaps the most noteworthy event was the performance of Beethoven's "Missa Solennis" (May 5) in which Kirsten Flagstad, Kathryn Meisle, Frederick Jagel and Ezio Pinza sang the solo parts. With artists such as these, the event could scarcely fail to be noteworthy, but with all deference to their splendid contribution, the honors for the evening went to the Festival Chorus, which displayed not only the technical finish and physical vigor which Beethoven's tremendous score demands, but also that added warmth and nicety of shading which comes only from thorough acquaintance, and more important, sincere love for the music. Alfred Hartzel, director of the chorus, received an ovation at the end of the performance.

* * *

Later in the program, Kirsten Flagstad added another high point in her singing of Beethoven's aria, "Ah, Perfido." Bruckner's Te Deum, with Agatha Lewis replacing Mme. Flagstad in the solo quartet, and the "Egmont" Overture made up the residue of the program.

Nathaniel Dett's oratorio, "The Ordering of Moses," had its first performance on May 7. The strong racial flavor of this work, the principal theme of which is the spiritual, "Go Down, Moses," was no surprise to the majority of the audience; but the emotional exultation, mounting as the music progressed and reaching at the end a climax of overpowering intensity, swept the audience into transports of appreciation which few new compositions have received, at any rate within the present writer's memory. The workmanship of the oratorio is masterly, combining the simplicity of melody natural to folk music with a superb orchestration and at least one fugal passage of truly inspired quality. Throughout, the hearer was conscious of a tremendous vitality and a spiritual fervor which technical proficiency alone could never achieve. The Festival Chorus again won the laurels of this performance, capturing admirably the "camp-meeting" spirit of the music.

* * *

Eugene Goossens' opera "Judith," which received its first concert performance on May 6, was an interesting item and a satisfying contrast, although by no means inappropriate to the religious tone of the programs. Elisabeth Rethberg sang the title role with her customary assurance. Alexander Kisselburgh took the part of Holofernes, Elizabeth Wysor that of Haggith, Edward Molitore that of Bagoas, and Theodore Webb that of Achior. All these interpretations suffered inevitably from the absence of the theatrical setting, for the vocal parts closely match the dynamic, dramatic, sharply punctuated quality of the orchestral score.

Elgar's "The Apostles," which opened the Festival on May 4, had a satisfactory performance and, despite its length and frequent barren stretches, elicited a warm reception. Perhaps the outstanding characterization was that of Keith Falkner in the role of Jesus.

The festival closed on May 8 with a Wagnerian program, including excerpts from "Parsifal" and "Götterdämmerung" and the entire second act of "Lohengrin." Lauritz Melchior, making his first appearance of the week, sang the roles of Lohengrin and Siegfried with his usual beauty of tone and artistry, although his interpretation in each case was somewhat restrained. Elisabeth Rethberg sang beautifully as Elsa, as did Kathryn Meisle in the part of Ortrud. Kirsten Flagstad's performance in the Immolation Scene from "Götterdämmerung" had an unforgettable brilliance. Julius Huehn as Telramund and Amfortas, Ezio Pinza as King Henry and Theodore Webb as the Herald all performed well. The Children's Chorus again made an effective impression, and the main chorus sang superbly in the final scene of "Lohengrin." Eugene Goossens' work here, as throughout the festival, was deserving of the highest praise.

The Lonely Man

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Lincoln dramatic literature received another addition when Robert Milton produced in Chicago (under the auspices of the Federal Theater Project) a play by Howard Koch entitled "The Lonely Man." In that drama the character of the great Kentuckian is reproduced in Professor Hildebrand, an angular, awkward young lawyer who, having been received into the conservative faculty of Lincoln University, brings turmoil into that hitherto tranquil institution by endeavoring to solve the labor problems of workers in Kentucky mines that are owned by one of the university's trustees.

Hildebrand's appeals for justice and toleration for the striking miners are such as Lincoln would have made—and, indeed, did make—for those who suffer injustice. Mr. Koch put into the mouth of his principal character some noble and impressive speeches, and he did not make him appear a merely stuffy moralist. There was sometimes humor as well as righteousness and common-sense in the things Professor Hildebrand said to his fellow-professors and to the trustees of his university. But it was impossible to resist the conviction that the author was thoroughly on the side of labor and that capital was the villain of his work.

While "The Lonely Man" is deftly put together, filled with effective and even occasionally exciting situations, there are moments in the play that would be benefited by revision. Professor Hildebrand engages the affections of two girls—one the daughter of his chancellor, the other a daughter of one of the miners. Engaged to be married to the one, he gives his heart to the other; but the domestic affections failed entirely to inspire Mr. Koch, whose love scenes were unconvincing and, in one scene at least, unintentionally comic. Comic, too, was the modernistic statue of Lincoln which was unveiled on the university campus, and which gave a mirthful slant to some really tragic moments.

It would be difficult to find an actor better suited in appearance and manner to portray Hildebrand than John Huston, unless it should be Walter Huston, the actor's father. Mr. Huston plays his role—and plays it with remarkable success—with every effort to portray the Great Emancipator in his younger days. The traditional shuffling gait, the unrapid speech, the tall figure, the sense of kindly charity—all are reproduced.

F. B.

The Amateur Theater in Ireland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

Mr. de Valera is determined to get rid of all nomenclature which is not inherently Irish or Gaelic. If and when he decides that the names of the months must also be altered he will have little difficulty in finding a suitable title for April.

April is the month of festivals or Feiseanna all over Ireland. These festivals, held in the principal cities and towns, are observed in Northern Ireland quite as much as in the Free State, and they embrace music, vocal and instrumental, dancing and dramatic art. The competition is confined strictly to amateurs, but professional teachers and producers are permitted, and the adjudicators in each department are men or women prominent in their various spheres.

The amateur theater in Ireland, as a whole, is not of a high standard, but certain festivals, such as that of Aonach Tailteann (Tailteann Games), the Dublin Father Mathew Feis and the Northern Drama League (Belfast) Festival, bring together groups whose work has on more than one occasion elicited from the English adjudicators the comment that amateur acting in Ireland was on a high plane.

There is considerable talent in Ireland, but if it is to be properly developed and utilized so that the Irish theater, as a national institution, may benefit, the amateur movement must be properly organized, as it is in England and in Scotland, and a system whereby production may be improved must be installed. Without such national coordination, the Irish amateur theater must continue to be patchy.

Two new appearances were made in Dublin in April. The Experimental group, consisting of members of the Abbey School of Acting, gave its first production in the Peacock Theater. The play, "Alarm Among the Clerks," the first work of a new author, Mervyn Wall, is an excellent study of a conservative business firm. Mr. Wall is a keen observer and his play seemed based upon what he has actually seen. His characterization is of the portrait kind and his dialogue is masterly. The interest, however, is much too local. A better estimate of his potentiality can be made only if he gives us another play.

The Dublin Stage Society, another new group, made its debut, also at the Peacock, in "A Basket of Fruit," by John Lodwick. I was, unfortunately, unable to see this production, which drew its author the ire of the critics.

At the Abbey, Lennox Robinson's 'Killycreggs in Twilight" was succeeded after one week by a revival of George Shiel's "The Jailbird," in which F. J. McCormick has a role in which he is very happy.

At the Gate, Arthur Duff's "Cadenza in Black," similar in theme to Mr. Robinson's play, did good business for a second week and then gave place to Turgenev's "A Month in the Country," which once more prompts me to put a question mark with regard to the efficiency of Mr. Peter Powell as a producer.

Evanston Festival Revival

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

Having hibernated for five years, the Evanston Music Festival awoke to renewed activity this May. Its four concerts were nearly sold out. The Chicago North Shore Festival Association, which formerly controlled the performances, has been replaced by the Northwestern University Festival Association, which in actuality, if not in name, has always been the background of these music makings.

The most notable feature of the concerts this season has been the success and the popularity, not so much of the expensive solo artists, as in former years, as of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Lange, its conductor, and the great chorus drawn almost entirely from local sources. The opening concert, devoted to the music or Wagner, enlisted the services of Mme. Flagstad, who sang with real inspiration "Dich theure Halle," from "Tannhäuser," the Liebestod from "Tristan and Isolde" and the Finale from "Götterdämmerung." The singer presented the excerpt from "Tristan" more contemplatively and less tumultuously than most Isoldes. Such a reading has much to recommend it, and would have more if Wagner's orchestral scoring were less ebullient than it is.

* * *

The second program (May 13) brought forward the B minor Mass by Bach. Before that work, however, the Chicago A Cappella Choir, under the direction of Noble Cain, offered Bach's Motet, "Sing to the Lord." Mr. Cain has apparently accomplished with this group the ultimate in choral virtuosity, but his reading of the motet left an impression of the singers' expertness and much less the nobility of Bach's imposing art.

The Mass was notable for the phenomenal beauty of the chorus singing. Glenn C. Bainum, who did much of the previous preparation, and Hans Lange, who gave the finishing touches and conducted the performance itself, had good reason to be proud of a choral interpretation that was distinguished for arresting beauty of tone, for subtlety of nuance, for dramatic power and for technical brilliancy in this passage-work that has taken the measure even of professional choristers.

The third concert (May 15) adhered to tradition in that it devoted its program mainly to the activity of Evanston's children. Under the direction of John W. Beattie the young people sang with stirring loveliness of tone Fletcher's cantata, "The Walrus and the Carpenter," and the boys in the multitudinous group delivered themselves of four songs by Stephen Foster with admirable skill. The soloist of the occasion was Alec Templeton, who showed more than ordinary talent for piano playing in Liszt's Hungarian Fantasie and in solos by Rachmaninoff and Schumann. Mr. Lange led the Chicago Symphony Orchestra through Roger Quilter's cheerful "Children's Overture," the Sailors' Dance from Glière's ballet, "The Red Poppy," and some of the dances from Borodin's "Prince Igor."

* * *

The same evening the festival was brought to a close by a miscellaneous program, which, in addition to the festival chorus and orchestra, presented the Northwestern University A Cappella Choir and three soloists—Gladys Swarthout, contralto; Richard Crooks, tenor, and Julius Huehn, baritone. As on the previous occasion, the chorus dominated the situation, less, perhaps, by the irresistible potency of its accomplishments than by the fact that the soloists offered hackneyed or faded music which, it must be said, they sang none too well.

The high spots of the program were the poetic and refined singing of the A Cappella group in pieces by Palestrina, Bach and Deems Taylor respectively, under the direction of Max Krone, and in the interpretation by the festival chorus of Howard Hanson's "Drum Taps," which was heard for the first time in these parts and which constituted the sole novelty of the four programs. Not much more than tepid commendation can be given to Mr. Hanson's music, which lacks inspiration and which, in its repetition of words and verbal phrases, leans ineffectively on nineteenth-century models.

New England's Federal Artists

By Dorothy Adlow

Andover, Mass.

Removed from the centers of activity, from the sources of intensive administration, from the intricate network of human and technical problems, the Federal Artists of New England hold forth with a selection of characteristic works in the Addison Gallery of American Art. It is not a large exhibition, but it is comprehensive, including pictures and sketches, oils and water colors, graphic arts and murals. In these very exhibiting rooms have hung well-chosen displays of modern artists. In being host to the Federal artists, the Addison Gallery has recognized them as a vital group in American art life; no more interesting or provocative exhibition has yet occupied these walls.

The Federal artists have been at work under this system of patronage since 1933. Four years is a brief span for an art development of any description. But we, in our preoccupation with contemporary art, have grown accustomed to the attribute of change, to the quick-paced performance of artists who are restless, uncertain, seeking stronger, more compelling methods. Artistic effort in its nature demands calm, meditation, constant practice. It demands privacy, too. The Federal artists, in these few years encompassed in the Andover show, have worked with increasing intensity. While the attitude at first toward government patronage was that of a stopgap, short-lived security, with the passage of time the artists have grown more serious, more enthusiastic and conscientious. There have been improvements in leadership, a stricter basis of choice, and a greatly improved standard. The artists now refuse to be conquered by the anxiety which in earlier days interfered with concentrated effort. The benefit they would most cherish today would be seclusion, which would permit them to work for a long period without interference.

The Andover exhibition includes panels and sketches done for murals, under both the Treasury Department Art Project and the Works Progress Administration. This medium of wall painting has been encouraged especially by the Project groups, and has accomplished notable results. Mural decoration is encumbered with many besetting problems of architectural background, special technique and subject matter. In comparison, easel painting is a carefree practice.

* * *

The Government murals shown at Andover display originality, skill, research, wit on the part of the performers. Temperaments and techniques vary; there are realists and abstract artists, decorative and descriptive. But one thing is apparent, that these muralists have thought about the wall, adapted their drawing and colors and descriptive ideas to the dimensions and the situation. As modern art is characterized by range and individuality, so are these pictures, no two of which come within the same discipline, or imaginative scope. And we find that painters like Howard Cook and Ernest Fiene, Karl Knaths and Thomas LaFarge, are happier in this functional medium. The exactions stimulate them to clearer and more spirited utterance.

Karl Knaths's contribution for Falmouth High School music room is one of the most remarkable and original, implying no end of decorative possibilities. Waldo Pierce of Maine executes a mural for the post office in Westbrook, Connecticut, in which he continues in ampler scale an exuberant, expressionistic easel technique. Ernst Halberstadt, in preparing a mural for Fortress Monroe, deals literally with the subject of artillery. Edna Reindel of Connecticut strives for a cheery, arcadian atmosphere in murals for the Stamford Housing Project. John Steuart Curry, who often springs welcome surprises on the American audience, transforms the hat industry of Norwalk, Connecticut, into a mixture of baroque fancy and realistic recording.

* * *

The easel pictures (the advent of murals in America has put into common currency the word "easel"), are notable for freshness, as it is revealed in the exercise of free brushwork, exuberant colors, mild stylizations and expressionistic extravagances. This is the New England of a new generation, free of a frustrating tradition. The artists again go each his independent way, and one notes with admiration the conviction with which they work—Oscar Bluemner with eloquent palette, Charles Kaeselau with free-flowing aquarelle, Vernon Smith with handsome vitreous effect in pastorals of Cape Cod, Waldo Kaufer in zealously meticulous variations, Yvonne Twining in a realistic scene, and Jack Levine in scathing criticism of earthly, unscrupulous individuals in contemporary life. There is on the whole little "social" subject matter in this Andover exhibition.

Los Angeles Museum Annual

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

The Los Angeles Museum's annual spring exhibition is the one local exhibition open to all artists whose works can pass the jury. In recent years the annual has tended to reflect the taste of whoever might be the dominant individual on its small jury. This has often made for interesting, but also for one-sided presentations of this region's contemporary art.

To overcome this, the museum introduced this spring a nine-person jury divided into equal conservative, intermediate and modern groups, voting by electric push buttons. The result is a show so large—137 paintings and 16 pieces of sculpture—that it is being shown in consecutive halves. The first half, with a decidedly "modern" flavor, was on view from April 9 to May 10. The second, more conservative, is dated May 12 to June 6. Amusingly, but characteristically, the "conservative" jurors voted in many "modern" works, while the "modern" jurors saved numerous "conservative" pieces from exclusion.

The $500 purchase prize and first award in the conservative group was given to Conrad Buff for his canvas, "Westward," showing pioneers hauling a covered wagon up a rocky slope by block and tackle. It is scarcely this artist's finest achievement but it is sincere and individual.

* * *

The most impressive picture, to this reviewer, is also the show's largest. It is "Negress," by O. Uzzell. A young Negress, nude except for white stockings and green shoes, sits in a sprawled attitude on the edge of a couch. Apparently in despair of striking an "artistic" pose, she has happened to take a perfectly natural one. The artist saw its unaffected character and painted with all the force and simplicity at his command. Here, in modern idiom, is a picture as startlingly real for our time as Courbet's figures were for his.

The first "intermediate" group award went to a fine piece of objective figure painting, "Three Men," by Nathalie Newking. They are evidently peasants in an Italian country inn. The color is warm and the figures well drawn and modeled.

Lucian Labaudt, witty French San Franciscan, while no youngster, has a playful spirit. His surrealistic concoction, "Shampoo at Moss Beach," was given the first "modern" group award. A nude woman's leg becomes the head of a white horse, her shawl fringe is inevitably interpreted as a mane—little metamorphoses like that are all over the picture. The shampoo part, however, remains appropriately mysterious. The picture is elegantly composed and well painted. Our surrealist wave, in the West, is late.

Nicolai Fechin took second conservative award. Einar Hansen, with a handsome study of a woman, "Lingering," placed second in the intermediate group, and a thoughtful bit of painting, "Configuration—Inorganic World and the Artist," by a member of the California post-surrealist group, Esther W. Evans, gained the second modern award. This sober canvas tells us something about seeing and painting—but your reviewer is not quite sure what the message is. Nicely painted, however.

* * *

"Thirst," a typical bit of Karoly Fulop's rhythmical carving dealing with a stylized horse and rider, took the first sculpture award. Among several interesting sculptures, "Poplar," a beautiful figure of a young girl carved in wood by Eugenia Everett, and "Two Dancers," cast in brass, by Jacques Schnier, most impressed this writer.

Among paintings which possess more than average quality are Rex Brandt's fine railroad landscape, "Rain After Frost," a study in deep-toned light and shadow; Arthur M. Heinemann's "Static Form," a remarkably firm design of three horses, boldly drawn and painted; "Orange Vendor," by Dan Lutz, another of his peculiarly poetic views of under-dog life; "Painting," a delicious fruit picture by the colorist, William A. Gaw; "Elements of Nevada," by Maynard Dixon, a clear-lighted landscape of that almost mathematical land of rock and sand; "Mendocino Coast," a sensitive curve of land and sea tonally interpreted by Thomas Craig; "Enchantress," one of Miss Jean Goodwin's loveliest fantasies; "Clown at Prayer," by Joseph Hirsch, which employs the well-worked incongruity implied in the title but does it with fine chiaroscuro; "Buffalo Dance," a confidently brushed picture by Gordon K. Grant which achieves vitalized designs and excellent depiction of the Indian dancers' complete absorption in the significance of the ritual they are performing, and "A Man's Land," an idealistic landscape by Milford Zornes. An exciting picture of Chicago's "Loop," by Bob De Witt, which makes one feel the harsh throb of the place, is marred by figure distortion which communicates nothing to the beholder.

A. M.

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Pedro, the Vegetable Man

By Monica Shannon

Chapter One

A man once lived on the edge of a little town. The Pacific Ocean itself was only a mile away, and there were more eucalyptus trees growing along the streets of the town than there were people going up and down. The man was a brown little man, but strong in the arms and legs, and his eyes were the kind of eyes that children like to look into.

This man lived alone. His house was small but fitted him exactly as well as a turtle shell fits a turtle. But though his house was a small, white-washed house, his garden was large.

It was a vegetable garden. Red peppers and green peppers and artichokes grew big in the garden, almost as big as the cabbages and potatoes and heads of lettuce there. And the man had a field beyond the garden where nothing at all grew except wild musky grass, the very rich filaree grass of California, under clumps of pussywillow trees. The man had neither vegetable seeds enough to plant this field, nor time enough to care for a larger garden.

Pedro Lazo was the man's name. And now you know everything he had in the world: a name, a small whitewashed house, a vegetable garden, and a field beyond that.

The Cat That Teased

Pedro took two enormous baskets like a flower vendor's baskets on his arms each morning and sold his vegetables through the back streets and alleyways of the town. Down each and every street that was not a shopping street he went, crying out, "Ripe peppers! Artichokes! Baby squash!" or whatsoever vegetables happened to be filling up his baskets that special morning. And his voice had the ringing out of bells to it, so much so that people often expected to see a burro coming on behind him, wearing a bell or two.

One night, and a very rainy night it was, because of a heavy storm out on the ocean, Pedro Lazo sat in his kitchen keeping warm. A fire made out of eucalyptus bark was burning in his stove and Pedro's feet were in the oven for the dryness and warmth he found there. He thought of nothing very special, being too much aware of the nice feeling in his feet to take on any thinking. But of a sudden he heard a meowing at the door.

"Cat!" he said. "But this is no place for a cat. A house with plenty of vegetables—yes; but no milk in it."

"Meow!" cried the cat.

"Teasing to come in," said Pedro Lazo.

"Meow!" cried the cat, and kept that up, making each meow more pleading than the one that went before it.

Pedro Lazo could endure this meowing no longer. He felt that he must answer it, just as people often feel they must answer a telephone. He took his feet from the oven, bounced up hurriedly, and opened the door.

A Song by the Fire

A cat, gray and large, came in. The fur on her was wet and tight-looking, but her yellow eyes had a sun brightness to them, very welcome on a wet night. She walked to the fire with dignity, stood there until her coat had dried, then settled herself at Pedro's feet and sang herself to sleep with an endless purring song,

"Purr-im, purr-er, purr-im
I know no kitchen hymn;
So sing, purr-im, purr-er,
And settle in my fur."

"This is all very nice," thought Pedro, "but in the morning she will be hungry and meow for her milk. I know, I know, she will start that meowing again."

"Well," he sighed, "I shall give her the little milk I have to drink for my breakfast and for the corn mush. Then we shall have to look further." And he went to bed that night wondering what to do.

For in spite of all his toil, trudging the streets, his baskets heavy with vegetables, squatting for days to weed, standing for days to irrigate his vegetable garden, Pedro had only pennies enough to pay the rent of his land, with little enough left over for jeans, shirts, wide hats and wood for himself, seed and water for his vegetables.

Pedro Sets Out

He lived chiefly on his vegetables, saving out the smaller ones for himself, and laughed often because housewives looked always for the larger carrots, squashes, cabbages, radishes, cucumbers, while he, himself, knew the smaller vegetables were more tender, finer in fiber, and richer in flavor.

"But now a cat!" he said to himself when he got up next morning. "Well, I must think what to do. Aye, aye, she is already meowing!" And Pedro hastened to give her the milk intended for his own breakfast and ate his corn mush dry. The cat thanked him by purring and rubbing herself against his legs.

"Now that you have had breakfast, you should have a name," he told her. "There is little sense in a cat going around without a name."

"Pussywillow," he said to himself; "yes, that is what children call those trees in my great field. Every February they come here and say to me, 'Could we please have a few of your pussywillows?'"

He said to the cat, "Pussywillow, now that I have found you a name, it may be that I shall find you some milk. Who knows?"

Saying that, Pedro left the cat in the vegetable garden and set off with his heavy baskets.

(To be continued next Monday)

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Pedro Left the Cat in the Vegetable Garden and Set Off With His Heavy Baskets: A Drawing by Grace Paull

Tale of a Toy Penguin

The penguin was only a toy, made of wood, but he wanted to get out and see the world. Especially he wished to get to his own home again. You see the penguin didn't really belong on the desk where he was standing. He didn't belong in the store at all.

There had been happy days when he had belonged to children. The penguin had never felt lonely then, although the children were sometimes rough with him. In fact his arms, or wings were entirely gone. Only the white spots on each side showed that he ever did have wings. One eye was washed off from floating in the bath tub, and the other eye looked gloomy.

Still there had been a child in the tub with him in those days. He wasn't alone. Afterwards the penguin would be placed on a sloping board, and then he delighted the children by walking straight along the floor with his long beak pointing in front of him, just as though he were walking right up to meet Admiral Byrd.

And the children would snatch the penguin up before he finished walking. He was so cunning, they couldn't leave him there. They carried him everywhere they went and one day they took him to the neighborhood store.

How it happened, no one but the penguin ever knew, and he never spoke about it, but the next morning he lay on the floor of the store, and the children were far away.

Strange Quarters

"O look," said a shop girl as she lifted the little toy bird from the floor, "some child left this." She carried the penguin to the desk and stood him upright upon it.

Day after day the penguin waited but the children did not return. People passing would often give him a flip with a finger and he would walk a few inches very solemnly.

This had one good result. It turned his eye in different directions, so that finally he had a view of the whole store. He saw where the door was located. "Now I know where to go out," he said.

One night everybody had left the store. It was dark except for one bright beam from the night light. The penguin stood on a notebook which lay propped on a lamp base.

"Now is my chance," thought he, but without something to start him how could he stir?

Then a large bug came by. She said she was looking for a book, the book had a picture of a friend on the jacket. She had heard the book was in this store.

The penguin knew that his own picture appeared in books and magazines and even in the movies. He answered only that he did not know. Then the bug turned sharply, and darted in another direction. The notebook jiggled and the penguin began to move.

Straight for the Door

Straight down the notebook he walked, and across the desk. He did not stop at the edge but plopped onto the floor so hard that he rattled hollowly. Tilting slightly, he continued to walk. But he was not walking toward the door where he wished to go.

The bug came charging back across the floor and bumped into the penguin. This turned him straight toward the door.

Two or three times the penguin was on the point of stopping, but each time the bug started him on again. A large spider came up and looked at him, but the brave little bird walked straight ahead, and the spider drew back.

The penguin had almost reached the door when the thoughtless charging of the bug knocked him over on his side.

Disappointed and sad he lay where he fell. Then he slept. In the morning he was again found on the floor. The shop girl again picked him up and put him on the desk.

One day in the fall, after school had opened, a little boy who came into the store with his mother, ran up to the desk.

"Why, here's my Penny Penguin," he cried. "Where did you get my Penny Penguin? See, here's the mark on its foot when Danny bit it with his teeth." And he carried the glad little penguin to his own home.

The Princess And The Sultan

The good sultan sat in his audience hall
Beside his most magical tree;
A very plump sultan, a very brown sultan,
A very brave sultan was he.

At his feet on the scarlet and blue marble floor,
Drawdee his green dragon lay
And stared at his master with round loving eyes
And shooed all the spiders away,

While the magic tree blossomed with violet and rose
Pear, banana and apple and plum
And the two little pages stood guarding the door
Of the parlor of Princess Zuzum.

At noon came the princess in small spangled shoes
With a hummingbird alight on her wrist,
And stood looking up at her daddy's silk beard
And turned a pink cheek to be kissed.

She patted the dragon and gave him a drink
Of honey and water and lime
And he lapped it up gayly and licked out the dish
While his big green tail wagged all the time.

Then up came a page with a tiny gold rake
And a pearl-studded shovel and hoe,
So the sultan climbed down and the princess and he
Helped the gardeners help things to grow.

ELIZABETH FRASER HOLLAND

The Rag Doll's Story

It was very quiet and shadowy in the nursery. The Rag Doll sat on a chair where Annabel had left her, and stared brightly into the fire with her button eyes. She felt quite sure that Annabel would come and fetch her, and take her up to bed with her as usual, although it was long past nine, and the moon shone brightly through the frilly curtains.

Presently a low, whispering sound could be heard in the toy cupboard, followed by a steady flop, flop, flop, as though several people were jumping from the top shelf onto the floor. The cupboard door, already ajar, was pushed further open and Teddy Bear peered out.

"It's all right!" he called, and Golliwog, Belinda and Peach Blossom followed him softly into the room. They crowded around the Rag Doll.

"Hullo!" growled Teddy Bear. (He was really very friendly, but he had a rumbling sort of voice.)

"What are you doing here?" asked Golliwog, with a large grin.

"Has Annabel forgotten you?" asked Belinda. She was made of china, and when she bent forward she said "Mama" in a squeaky voice.

"I know what has happened!" trilled Peach Blossom, who was the daintiest thing you ever saw. "Annabel had a party this evening. She told me all about it yesterday, and the pretty blue dress she was going to wear. She can't have thought about poor old Rag Doll in her excitement. Never mind, Rag Doll, we'll look after you."

But the Rag Doll only shook her head confidently.

"Oh, no," she said, "Annabel won't forget me," and she went on wagging her head at them very gravely.

"Rag Doll shall tell us a story," said Peach Blossom. "Annabel has a bedtime story every night, I know."

The rest thought it an excellent idea. They climbed back into the cupboard.

"Make it short, please," begged Golliwog. "I'm rather sleepy."

So the Rag Doll gazed thoughtfully into the fire again, and then spoke in a loud voice, because it was a long way up to the shelf.

"This is the story Annabel likes best," she said, "and I think I do, too.

"Once upon a time, in a far-off land, there lived a beautiful Princess who had the curliest hair, and the whitest skin, and the rosiest cheeks that were ever seen. She was very clever, too. She could dance and ride, and do all her lessons, and throw a ball higher than anybody else. But there was one thing that she couldn't do, and that was sing.

"Now the country over which her father was king was called the Land of Song. All his subjects had beautiful voices; musical competitions were always being held, and the Queen herself sang at all the best concerts.

"Imagine the dismay, then, when the Court Musician went to the King one day and said, 'Sire, I regret to inform you that although your daughter is more beautiful than any maiden in the land, yet, when she tries to sing, she croaks like a frog.'

"The Princess was quite young at the time, and all the teachers of music were summoned, but none of them could do anything about it, and so she grew up, very sad and very lonely because no one cared for a girl who could not sing.

"She would sit by the hour listening to her singing-birds, and trying in vain to learn the secret of their silvery notes. The world seemed a very dull place to her, and even the flowers in the garden, and the trees, and the sky, failed to give her any pleasure.

"Then, one evening, she slipped out of the Palace, and was wandering sadly up the mountain side, when she heard someone singing close by. The Princess looked up and saw that it was a beggar girl with her hands stretched out to the sunset.

"'Beggar girl,' cried the Princess wonderingly, 'why do you sing like that?'

"'Because everything is so beautiful, and I can't help it,' replied the beggar girl simply. And she went on with her song.

"The Princess looked around her. For the first time she noticed how lovely the countryside was, and her heart went out to it in admiration and joy. Then, quite naturally, the golden notes burst from her lips, and she sang and sang as if she would never stop."

The Rag Doll had scarcely finished her story, when she heard the light sound of feet in the passage outside. The others heard it, too. Quietly the door opened. By the light of the fire a sleepy little girl made her way across the room to the chair where she had left the Rag Doll. Then picking her up and holding her very close, crept softly out again.

The Little Hen's 'Thank You'

(A True Story)

Once upon a time a very little egg was given to a man who had a chicken farm in the depth of the country.

The little man thought to himself, "Ah-ha, I shall have a bantam now!" So he put the egg to hatch.

By and by a bit of fluff and cheeping made its way through the egg, but when the bit grew into feathers and cacklings, it wasn't a bantam at all but quite a good-sized chicken.

The chicken soon developed into a hen, and because she was well looked after, and had plenty of food to eat and a nice nest of golden straw, she laid a fine white "Thank-you" egg every day.

But the time came when the little man had to move to a town and open a small shop. As soon as everything was settled he went to the orchard, followed by his cat and his dog, to tell the chickens.

"I am going to sell you to somebody very nice." he said, "and I hope you will go on behaving as politely for him as you have done for me."

So the chickens cackled and the roosters crowed, but the hen cocked her head on one side.

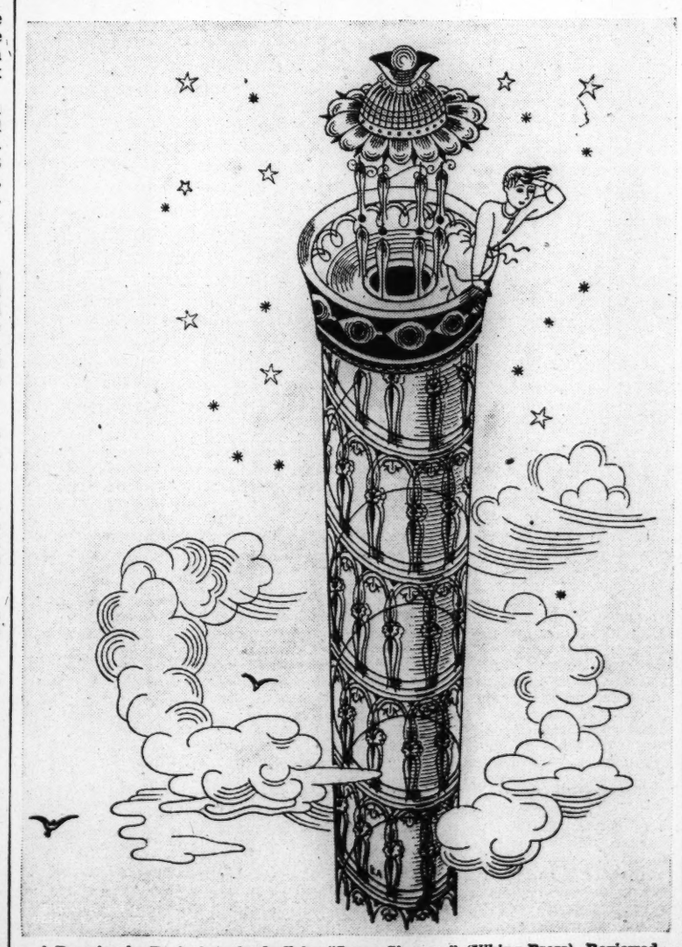
"I'd like to go to the town, too, and live in a little shop," she said.

But as the man did not know chicken language, he did not understand.

So the farm was sold and the little man went to town. The chickens were sold, too, and tried to behave politely—all except the hen. She wouldn't lay an egg, she wouldn't lay an egg, she wouldn't lay an egg at all.

After a long time—oh, a very long time indeed—the man who had bought the farm went to the man who had sold it and said, "They are all very good chickens except one hen who won't lay an egg, no, she won't lay an egg at all. So I think the only thing for me to do is to sell her back to you for a shilling."

So the hen came back to the little man, greeting him and her friends the cat and the dog with a loud cackling. And the first thing she did was to lay an egg for the little man's tea—a lovely white and shining egg, that looked just like a big round thank-you.



A Drawing by Boris Artzybasheff for "Seven Simeons" (Viking Press), Reviewed on This Page Last Week

The Farthing Wren

Little Jennie Wren should be one of the happiest birds in the world today, because it is her portrait that has been chosen to decorate one of the new coins of King George VI. The coin is only a farthing certainly—but it is a great honor, nevertheless.

Many people are wondering why a wren was chosen. Some say it is because the little bird has been known as "Royal Wren" or "King of Birds" since Saxon times, and that in Germany its name "Zawn König" means Hedge King. Others say it is because of an old story. Once upon a time, the story goes, the birds set forth to choose a king, and decided that the bird who could fly the highest should be thus honored. Up they all sailed into the air—the darting swallows, the singing larks, the hovering kestrels. Higher and higher they soared, until one outstripped them all—the great eagle on his widespread pinions.

The King of Birds

"The Eagle has won! The Eagle is King!" they all cried.

But at that moment a burst of triumphant song surprised them. It came from the throat of a tiny wren, perched on the eagle's head, which had managed to creep, unnoticed, onto the great bird's back and so had been borne aloft.

It is quite possible that this old fable has led to the wren, and not the eagle, being known as the King of Birds, and thus probably explains why the wren is shown on the new farthing.

There are many true stories about wrens and their lovable little habits. We often hear tales of them nesting in old boots and other queer places, and in winter they snuggle into haystacks and creep like little mice into all kinds of odd corners to get away from the cold. Here is a true story showing how clever wrens are at making themselves at home. I will tell it to you just as it was told to me.

A "Spare" Nest

"The manse was built only a few years ago," my friend said, "and ever since, a pair of house-martins have paid us an annual visit making a cosy summer home for themselves in a sunny corner of the bedroom window. During the winter their home remained empty, a silent, forsaken dwelling, reminding us of warm days that were gone, and of twittering voices that early and late used to delight us. Then an unusual thing happened.

The New Farthing

"We were sitting in the drawing-room, close to the window one afternoon in February, when a wren appeared, followed by another and another until we had counted seven, each in turn creeping into the martins' nest to spend the night!

"I have often heard of the 'spare' nest wrens build for themselves as a resort from inclement weather in the summer, but it was a new experience for me actually to see the little fellows making use of another bird's nest for protection in winter."

Let us see how much more information we can get about this important little bird during Coronation Year. A. D. H.

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In Praise of Our Mother-Tongue

The English Language a Rich 'Coat of Many Colors'?

By Hubert Leslie
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The average Englishman does not flatter himself as a linguist, and among all the civilized nations of the world, the British are perhaps the most tongue-tied of all in foreign languages. Whatever may be the cause—self-consciousness or sheer laziness—the fact remains that the average Englishman finds it extremely difficult to pick up foreign languages. And this makes it all the more paradoxical that the average Englishman probably speaks more different foreign languages than anyone else on the face of this earth!

Very few of us realize how widely the net has been cast in the gradual accumulation of Britain's present-day vocabulary. Languages from the four quarters of the globe, and even so-called "dead" languages, are continually contributing to the enrichment of what is acknowledged to be the most colorful, most flexible and the most delicately shaded language in existence.

Based Upon Anglo-Saxon

Britain's mother-tongue is based primarily upon the native language of that country, Anglo-Saxon; and some of the words reach back into the past even further than that. But most of the language spoken today has been imported from abroad, brought by merchants and missionaries from foreign parts, forced upon Britain by alien conquerors, or picked up and brought back by its own travelers and explorers.

The national characteristic of tolerance has made it possible to accept and absorb into the language many words from other tongues which might help to strengthen or to beautify it. This readiness to enlarge the vocabulary is the reason why there are to be found so many apparent synonyms for the same idea from several different languages; and these still flourish because, coming as they do from different sources, they each have their own peculiar nuances of meaning. Examples are "love," "affection," "charity," each with its own shade of meaning; they are, respectively, Anglo-Saxon, Latin and Greek, and perhaps the subtle difference in their meanings gives some clue to the different national point of view of those three peoples.

A great deal of history is embedded in the language, and the periodic waves of conquest that have swept over Britain during the last 20 centuries and more, have left behind them deposits of new words to express new ideas, and new words that have usurped the the place of the old ones. Many of these alien words never became naturalized English (or "anglicé," as we put it, using French), and have dropped out of use. But whenever a new word was found useful and a real asset to the language, it was welcomed into the family.

Imprint of Romans

The Roman invasion left its imprint deep upon the map of Britain in the names of places, and in the thousands of instances of Latin phraseology in official businesses. And even today our archbishops, and many bishops, hark back to the long-departed Romans when they sign themselves "Cosmo Cantuar" or "William Ebor," using the Latin names for Canterbury ("Cantuarium") and York ("Eboricum").

The businessman would feel quite lost without his precious "inst" and "ult" and "prox," though he probably never gives a thought to those Roman invaders who first inflicted that language on us! And how often, I wonder, does he stop to thank the ancient Greeks who coined for him the elements from which to assemble his "stenographer," his "cyclostyle," and his "telephone"?

Our modern inventors have failed to find or to coin words to describe their discoveries, and they fall back upon the Classics for help in this difficult problem; and the Greeks and the Romans come readily to the rescue of the inarticulate modern. Even "cinema" is Greek; "microphone," "petrol," and "neon" lights!

The Norman conquest also left its mark upon the language in countless affairs of everyday life. The victorious Normans insisted, naturally, on calling everything by their own French names, whereas the dispossessed Anglo-Saxon, usually degraded to the lowest strata of the community, continued, equally naturally, to call them by their English names. Hence arises the curious division beginning then between, say, "sheep" and "mutton," "cow" and "beef," and so on. In each case the original word, which was pure Anglo-Saxon, was translated into French (as is so often the affectation even today!) as soon as it appeared on the table. That is to say, the Norman lord called "mouton" what the English churl knew quite well started life as "sheep"; and it was therefore easy enough for him to imagine that "mouton" must mean "cooked sheep"; and the distinction has lasted right down to the present day.

To tell the average Englishman that he speaks a dozen different foreign languages habitually might make him smile; but take him into the nearest restaurant and let him order a meal, in, as he may fondly think, his own language. He may, being an Englishman, suggest something of this sort: Mulligatawny soup; roast pheasant; potatoes and cauliflower; sago-pudding; a banana; cheese and biscuits; and coffee. If he further demanded pepper and pickles, you may tell him that already he has spoken in no fewer than a dozen different languages other than his own! For "mulligatawny" (pepper water) is Tamail for curry-soup; "roast" comes from a German verb; "pheasant" from the Russian; "potatoes" comes from Haiti; "cauliflower" is from the Latin; "sago" is Malay; "pudding" is Irish; "banana" is from New Guinea; "cheese" is from another Latin word; "biscuits" is French; "coffee" is Arabic; "pepper" is derived from Sanskrit; and "pickles" is Dutch. In fact the only things he may have had at his meal which were honest-to-goodness genuine home-made Anglo-Saxon were the things he was not charged for "bread" and "water"!

Even Greek Included

If he had wanted "toast" instead of plain bread, he would have had to ask for it in French. Even the "typed" bill-of-fare needed Greek help; and if it had been called a "menu," the French would only have stolen that word from the Latin. And even the "paper" on which it was written was given its name by the ancient Egyptians thousands of years before it was ever invented!

Yet the physical means through which he was enabled to enjoy and appreciate these luxuries from the ends of the earth, these were his own personal inheritance from his Anglo-Saxon forefathers, his "eyes," his "nose," his "tongue," and his "tooth."

Only the very humblest, rockbottom things have come down from far-distant ancestors, the Anglo-Saxons. As we have just seen, "bread" and "water" were their simple fare; and a "stool" was good enough for them, though the Greeks supplied a "chair," and the Romans a "table." (Britain's ancestors were content with a "board"). An Englishman's "home" only became his "castle" after the Romans had taught him how to build that defiant sort of thing. A "maid" served them, because "maid" meant someone used to heavy rough work, as all work was in those days; the "waitress" only arrived later, along with other such daintinesses, from France. The humble "char-woman" is a genuine native product, being the "wife-man" whose job was "household duties," both words being pure Anglo-Saxon. (And the good old Anglo-Saxon word "char" meaning "household duties," has now colonized itself in America as "chores.")

The simplicity of British natural habits is seen in almost every department of daily life. All the fundamental things of human life have descended from the earliest times practically unchanged. Thus, in the sleeping room, the "bed" and the "sheet" have thus been handed down, while the "blanket," the "pillow," the "mattress" and the "eider-down"—all these refinements of civilization, these added luxuries of life, have been passed on by the French, the Romans, the Arabs, and the Icelandic people. The "sofa," the "divan," and the "ottoman" are all from Turkey. Hardly a thing in the house but the most primitive belong by right to native Anglo-Saxon; all the "extras" have been imported from abroad.

Curious Relics

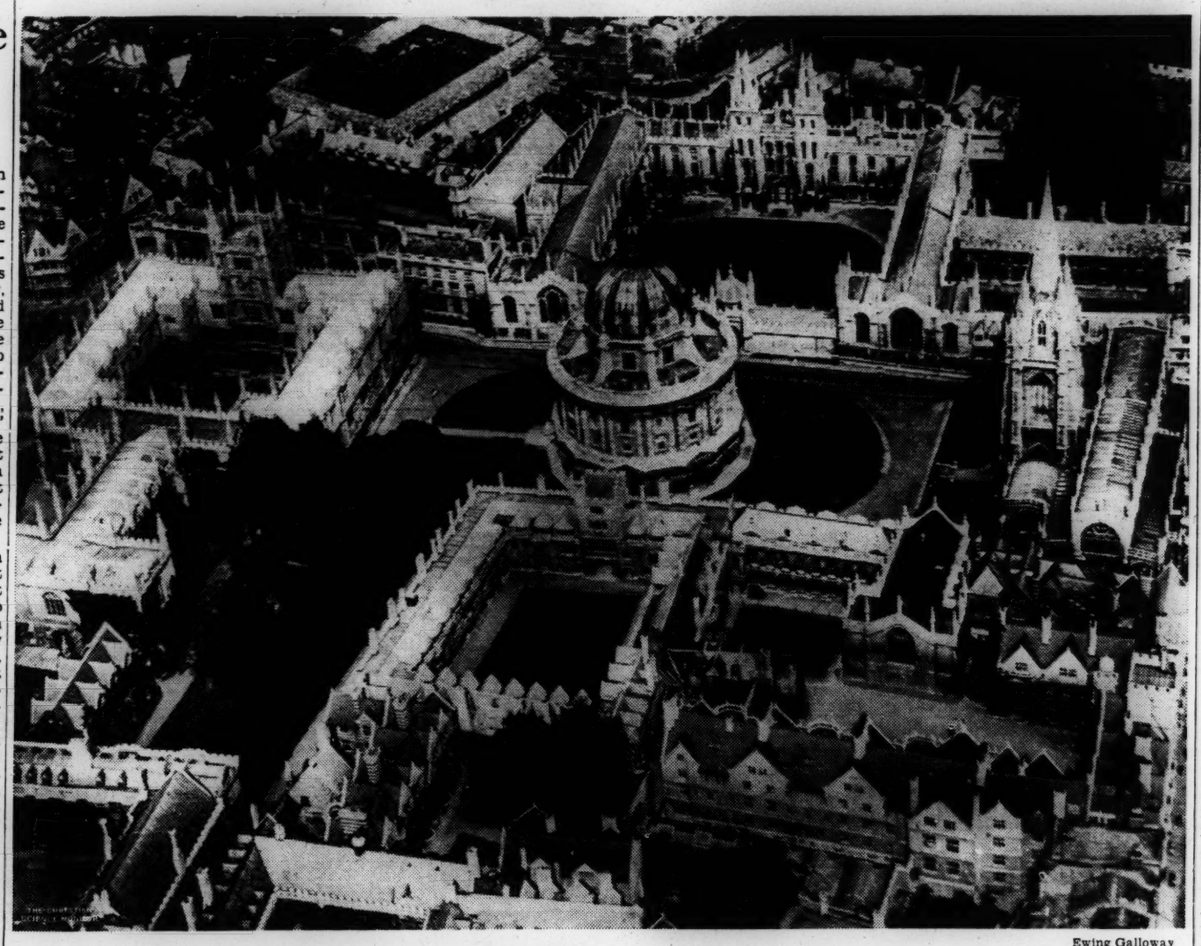
(A curious relic of a foreign word is to be found in the word "apron." Actually it comes from a word of which "nap," "napkin," and "napery" are other forms, meaning "linen"; and the original form of this word was "napron." By some mischance, either through slovenly speech or through a mis-spelling, the "n" must have crept into the wrong word, in much the same way as it did in "Punch's" story of the little boy who asked for "A Apple"; and when he was told that the correct word was "An apple," promptly improved the shining hour by demanding "Two napples.")

In the most unexpected places left over from bygone times, one comes across odd little words to this very day, in certain old-world towns where they keep up the good old customs, the town-crier prefaces his announcements with a loud "Oyez! Oyez! Oyez!", which is nothing less than medieval French, meaning "Listen!" But few people would believe that that very same word, except that it is in the singular instead of in the plural, is still in common every-day use among costermongers and navvies, when they attract a man's attention with an "Oy!"

Other uncouth noises that may be relics of medieval French, now sadly degenerated from its former high estate, may be the echoes, faint enough, of such knightly oaths as "Sacré coeur!", which, without straining credulity too dangerously, may one not detect in the gutter-snipe's "Coo-er!"? And may one not detect in his exclamation of "Crumbs!" some vague hark-back to those Spanish galleons whose crews may well have given vent to lusty "Carrambas!" in our many battles with them?

The Whole World Their Vocabulary

Once one begins to dig out the roots of the words used, one becomes more and more amazed at the number of them that has been borrowed from other peoples. The British seem to have a genius for digesting into their own verbal system all the words from other languages that they feel they have need of, and they are broad-minded enough to take the whole world for their vocabulary, rather than to narrow themselves down to words of "only pure Anglo-Saxon descent." The language is like a coat of many colors, shot with threads of gold and silver from the Orient, embroidered with jewels and silks from far-off countries, patterned in barbaric designs, and yet softened here and there with tender shades of light; all woven into the foundation of good hard-wearing homespun, the product of Britain's native land, a marvelous magic patchwork of words that is the joy of the poet, the tool of the craftsman, the agent of the business world, and the teacher of childhood.



Ewing Galloway

Air View of Oxford University, Showing Several of the Colleges, With the Rotund Radcliffe Camera in the Center. Radcliffe Square Is the Center of the University, Not Only Geographically, but Also Symbolically and Historically. The Camera Building, Considered One of the Finest in English-Italian Architecture, Is a Reading Room, and Really Part of the Bodleian Library, Which Stands on the North Side of the Square (at the Left in This Picture). The Quadrangle, Dominated by the Great Tower of the Five Orders, Is Known as the "Schools," for the Building Was Originally Used for Lecture and Examination Rooms as Well as Library. Since Its Opening in 1602 With Some 2000 Volumes, the Bodleian Has Many Times Had to Be Extended, and Is at Present Planning the Largest Extension of All. At the Center Back of This Picture May Be Seen the Twin Towers of All Souls College; and at the Right, the University Church With Its Slender Spire, While the Quadrangle in the Foreground Is That of Brasenose College. To One on Foot Oxford Is an Adventure in Half-Hidden Quadrangles

Oxford's Bodleian Spreads Out

As Other English Libraries Engage in Building

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Oxford, Eng.

From the balcony of the Radcliffe Camera at Oxford there is a view of a little group of buildings that exemplify the academic and studious atmosphere of an English university as well as do any buildings one can imagine. On the one hand are the twin towers of All Souls, with a beautiful green lawn and quaint sundial lying between them; on another the solid walls of Brasenose. In front the slender spire of the University Church cleaves the sky; it seems so near that the visitor almost thinks that he could lean over and touch the fingers of its shining clock. And opposite the church, on the other side of the Camera, there is the noble quadrangle of the Bodleian Library, dominated by the great Tower of the Five Orders.

Contains Many Treasures

It is with this library that we are chiefly concerned. It contains many unique treasures, including a wooden chair made out of the timbers of the Golden Hind, the ship in which Sir Francis Drake sailed round the world between 1577 and 1580. It has a copy of the First Folio of Shakespeare's plays, which it sold for less than £20 in the seventeenth century, and re-bought for £3000 not many years ago. It is also one of the few libraries in the world that have refused to allow a king to borrow a book from its shelves. When Charles I asked for a historical work to pass the evening he was sent instead a copy of the statutes forbidding any book to be removed from the building. Finally, by an agreement with the Stationers' Company in 1610, since confirmed by the Copyright Acts, the Bodleian Library possesses an issue of every book that has been published in England in the last 327 years.

Mile of Books Added Annually

A mile of books is added to its stores annually, so it is no wonder that its shelves are becoming uncomfortably crowded. Many times in the past the library has had to be extended, but between the present date and 1940 the greatest extension of all is to take place. Sir Giles Gilbert Scott is erecting a gigantic bookstore for the Bodleian at the corner of Broad Street, opposite the Sheldonian Theater, where the university confers its degrees. This bookstore is to have room for 5,000,000 volumes; at the present rates of publication it will satisfy requirements for another 200 years; and its cost is £1,000,000.

This improvement and extension of the Bodleian Library is typical of what is taking place in the universities of England. Cambridge, a few years ago, spent several hundred thousand pounds on the erection of a magnificent new library. Leeds University has just finished, London University is engaged in, and Liverpool University has just begun, constructing one. Moreover, public opinion in Britain is heartily in favor of spending the enormous sums required for work of this kind. The Oxford scheme is the biggest of all, and seriously strains the finances of the university. So much so, in fact, that an appeal for £750,000 for this and other purposes, has had to be launched. The verdict of public opinion, however, can be gauged from the fact that, within 24 hours of the issue of the appeal, no less than £350,000 had been subscribed.

To Acquaint Community With the University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

A determined effort to break down the barrier between the academic and the business worlds in Philadelphia is being made by the University of Pennsylvania as well as a number of other leading educational and scientific institutions in the city.

The current step in the university's move in this direction is the "open house for business and professional men." On May 3 the first group of such visitors were invited to go to the campus and, following luncheon in Houston Hall, to make a tour of schools and departments in which the members of each particular group were interested.

It is hoped, according to university authorities, that the open house idea will bring to the visitors "a consciousness of the vital part the university plays in the community."

John A. McCarthy, executive vice-president of the Real Estate Trust Company and chairman of the Philadelphia Committee of Business and Professions for the university's approaching bicentennial celebration, said that these tours "mark the beginning of a broad program to better acquaint Philadelphians with the university and its work, in anticipation of the bicentennial in 1940."

WPA Primer for Adults

Copies of "My First Book," a new illustrated primer, have recently been distributed free to students in the elementary English classes conducted by the WPA Adult Education Program of the Board of Education of New York City. This primer is designed to introduce men and women to a reading, writing, and speaking knowledge of the English language. And it aims to do it in a practical way, with words and phrases that daily confront them as they go to and fro about the city.

The new textbook is one of a series now in preparation to be used for teaching English to "illiterates" and beginners. It is based on a pioneer work compiled in 1932 by Miss Caroline A. Whipple, adult education supervisor of the New York State Board of Education, and Clarissa H. Macavoy, an authority on teaching English to illiterates. Nearly all of the 57 lessons are illustrated by simple drawings that explain the meanings of such signs as "Stop" and "Go," "Entrance" and "Exit," and "Keep Off the Grass."

Learning to write their names and addresses comprise several of the early lessons. A drawing of New York's sky line illustrates "New York City," and an outline of the state map with Albany properly located explains for the student the term "New York State." "Keep Off" is graphically portrayed by a group of youngsters carefully skirting a plot of grass. Groups of men and women trooping in and out of "Entrances" and "Exits," a family sighting the Statue of Liberty, a procession of people leaving the ship in which the student presumably came to America, and a map of Europe, are among the other illustrations.

Beneath each picture a short sentence describing the scene is printed, first in large, bold type, then in small type, and finally in manuscript writing. Several spaces are left in which the student may copy the text in his own handwriting.

Although "My First Book," compiled for use in the Campaign for Literacy conducted by the WPA, is in the experimental stage, it has been favorably received by both teachers and students, according to a statement by the WPA Adult Education Program. "After more general use," the statement continues, "the book will be revised with advanced lessons incorporated to give an integrated course of study. This will be a distinct step forward, as both teachers and students have been handicapped by lack of suitable material. With the visual aid, opportunity for penmanship, and pride which students are expected to take in this personal textbook, a knowledge of English should be acquired in a much shorter period than at present."

The Verb "Pull" as Illustrated in "My First Book," WPA Primer for Adults, Which Has Recently Been Distributed to Students in Elementary English Classes Conducted by the WPA Adult Education Program of New York City

Taking It in One's Stride

Our Youth Round Table Meets on Tuesdays

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One of our hitherto silent Round Tablers today contributes the idea of a vacation on foot through one of the national parks. Your Chairman saw Yellowstone Park that way and thinks there is no better. Plenty of company, whether done alone or with friends. You want to be good hikers, though. But if you really desire to be, that can be eventually achieved, beginning, say, today.—Chairman.

* * *

Along High Trails
Michigan

Dear Chairman:

No indeed, I for one, do not want the Round Table discontinued. I've "attended" every meeting—most of the time as a silent member, but the last few weeks as a "guest" (but still silent). I know that there are thousands of us who would miss the meetings if they were discontinued, so shall make my first speech, if I may, hoping that the Round Table will always continue in its mission of spreading friendliness and understanding 'round the whole earth.

The articles and letters concerning travel and places of interest fascinate me. I've visited only a third of the states of the Union and lived in but five, but hope to do better soon, though, for the wanderlust will not leave me alone. I should like to say a few words in favor of a means of travel I have found to be glorious fun. It is simply to don one's boots and sturdy hiking clothes, swing a pack to one's back, and follow the mountain trails. It was in this way that I saw Glacier National Park in two weeks of hiking last summer. I had planned to make the trip with friends, but since they were unable to get away at the time I went alone. It would, of course, have doubled my joy to have shared it, but the wonders of the Park and the friendliness of the people I met along the trails and at the camps were such that I was never lonely. I'd like to say a word right here that should help dispel someone's fear of meeting strangers. Wherever I've gone I've been impressed by the natural friendliness and helpfulness of my fellow humans. If we give and expect only good we inevitably receive it in good measure.

No description, no photograph, can do justice to the majesty of the mountains, the mirroring clearness of the lakes, the joyous abandon of the waterfalls, and the sweet friendliness of the trees and flowers—all in their virgin loveliness. The trails will lead others there, too—will lead far away from mortal pettiness into the contemplation of the grandeur of God's handiwork. And then in the evening the hiker will love to join the other campers around a campfire or before a huge fireplace to listen to the rangers or to the plaintive twang of a guitar accompanying cowboy songs as sung by the trail guides. The hikers will slip away, unroll their sleeping bags, and "turn in" for the night. If it threatens to rain they may rent comfortable tents or cabins such as did this tenderfoot. Morning brings new trails, new vistas, new adventures, new friends. Is it any wonder that they swing their packs to their backs, eager to be off on another 10 to 25 miles of travel-adventure?

I find in the art teaching profession and allied interests an ample outlet for useful activity. The Monitor is indispensable in keeping these interests flourishing and in creating new ones. More than a score of us have organized a Monitor Club here and I am sure we all share this feeling.

Now as our Chairman says, "Cheerio,"

(Miss) F. M. C.

* * *

If you missed the Round Table last week, the way to keep such a shocking thing from happening again is to see that there are always plenty of members waiting to sit at the speakers' table—including you! We were sorry to leave it out, but felt that it might be the most effective way to remind all members that, after all, these are really your meetings.

Cheerio . . . Chairman.

Fellowships for Foreign Students in America

At the first "Ball of Nations" recently held at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, D. C., for the benefit of the International Fellowship Fund of the Hall of Nations, Honorable Henry L. Stimson, the chairman of the advisory committee, drew the names of the two countries from which fellows will be invited to study next fall at the American University Graduate School. The two countries drawn were Czechoslovakia and Nicaragua; and the alternates in the event that no candidate is available from either or both countries, were Finland and Colombia. Selection of the recipients of the two fellowships will be made by the Institute of International Education.

Students from Brazil and Mexico have also been invited to study next year under the auspices of the Hall of Nations in the American University Graduate School. — From News Bulletin of the Institute of International Education.

Student Work Camps Planned Abroad

Student Work Camps sponsored by International Student Service are being planned this summer in Switzerland, England, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Holland, Sweden, Hungary, Belgium, and Poland. Each camp will include representatives of at least four nationalities and a limited number of American students will be invited to attend. Eight hours daily are spent on the work project and the remainder of the time is devoted to study and recreation. The study program is conducted entirely by the students and usually takes the form of group discussion on problems of common interest in the countries represented. Application blanks and further information regarding the Work Camps may be secured from International Student Service, 8 West Fortieth Street, New York.—Bulletin of the Institute of International Education.

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Highway Safety Urged as Topic In Every Household

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 1—Every citizen was urged to do his share in working for safety on the highways of Pennsylvania in a special "Important Message From the Governor of Pennsylvania" which, printed in display type in daily newspapers recently, stated the problem, and outlined steps already taken toward its solution.

Headed "A Tragedy Taken Too Lightly," and signed by Gov. George H. Earle, the message read:

"The killing 2411 men, women and children in motor accidents in one year on the highways of Pennsylvania is a tragedy which we cannot, dare not, ignore. Another 55,727 were injured, many of them crippled for life.

"In 1935 we formed the Governor's Highway Safety Council to reduce these appalling deaths and injuries. Public-spirited men and women, in every county, have willingly given their time, without compensation, to the Highway Safety Council.

"We have centered our Safety Campaign around the three great E's of safety — engineering, education and enforcement.

"In engineering, we have made roads and vehicles safer for travel. Bad hazards have been, and still are, being eliminated. Road indicators by the thousands have been placed at dangerous spots. Semiannual motor vehicle inspections are compulsory by law.

"For education, we have erected huge roadway safety reminders at strategic points throughout the State. Motorists are constantly reminded to exert care and caution. In the newspapers, we have kept up a steady barrage of safety messages aimed to educate drivers and pedestrians alike. Over the radio, motorists have been warned of the dangers of careless or reckless driving.

"A safety motion picture is being shown to hundreds of thousands of school children throughout the State. The Junior Division of the Governor's Highway Safety Council has been formed to promote safety among our boys and girls.

"In enforcement, our State Highway Patrol has received intensive training along safety lines and has been doing noble work, warning erring motorists and apprehending reckless law-breakers.

"But all our efforts will be of little avail unless you do your share. I therefore strongly urge every citizen to become a part of our Safety Campaign. Every driver should exert care and caution at all times when driving. Highway safety should be the topic of conversation in every household. Children should be cautioned continually to play safe and obey safety rules. With your co-operation, week in and week out, we can make a drastic reduction in the number of accidents on our highways. We must make Pennsylvania the safest state in the Union."

Citizens Invited To Attend Church On Loyalty Days

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 1—An appeal for the observance of "loyalty" days on Oct. 2 and 3 was made by the National Committee for Religion and Welfare Recovery here today, in connection with an announcement that while the national income had increased 51 per cent since 1932, the American people were giving 30 per cent less than before to churches and religious organizations.

"While upholding the ideal of every citizen in a house of worship every week, we specifically urge a special mobilization of the spiritual forces of the nation on Loyalty Days, Oct 2 and 3, when every citizen is invitted and every member confidently expected in a house of worship," the committee said.

In discussing modern problems, the committee emphasized that it was the mission of the churches to lead men away from the selfish and non-productive use of resources to nobler spiritual regeneration.

"The present breakdown is not merely economic," it said. "It is fundamentally moral and spiritual and lies in the sphere of man's relation to God and religion."

Windsor-Warfield Wedding Hour Set

MONTS, France, June 1 (AP)—The wedding that will make American-born Mrs. Wallis Warfield the Duchess of Windsor will take place Thursday at 11:30 a. m. (5:30 a. m., E. S. T.)

Herman L. Rogers, American spokesman of former King Edward VIII, announced the half-hour advance in time today.

He said the change was arranged in order to give the Duke and his bride more time for the wedding breakfast.

Closed Forest Season In Oregon Is Extended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore. — Closure restrictions will reign throughout Oregon forests two and one half months longer this year than usual.

The closed season, which began May 15, will extend to Dec. 31, instead of Oct. 15, as under previous regulations. The extension, state forest officials advise, is a precautionary measure taken as a result of last year's prolonged drought in the forests.

Ship Line 90 Years Old

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 1—Officials of the Hamburg-American Line, Germany's oldest and largest shipping company, are celebrating the concern's ninetieth anniversary here. The company was founded in May, 1847, with a capital of 450,000 marks.

International

José Amèrico de Almeida

Nominees for President to Succeed Señor Vargas, Señor Almeida, a Supporter of President Roosevelt's "Good Neighbor" Policy, Was Named by the Majority Political Forces. Señor de Oliveira Resigned as Governor of Sao Paulo to Run as an Independent Candidate

International

Armando Salles de Oliveira

Three Candidates Named in Brazil For Presidency

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (AP)—Three men stand as candidates for the Presidency of Brazil at the national election scheduled for Jan. 3, 1938.

José Americo de Almeida, former Cabinet Minister, has now been nominated by a national convention, in which the majority parties of 18 of the Republic's 20 states were represented. Political leaders of the two other important states—Rio Grande do Sul and Sao Paulo—have announced they are supporting the candidacy of Armando Salles de Oliveira, former Governor of Sao Paulo.

The Integralist (Fascist) Party selected its chief Plinio Salgado, to enter the race for the office now held by President Vargas, whose four-year term expires in July, 1938.

Senor Almeida asserted that if he is elected he will encourage the entry of foreign capital into the country. He denied reports that he would seek to bar all immigration into Brazil, saying he would encourage the coming of workers but would prevent their congregation in anti-social groups.

Since Senor Almeida has been regarded as the enemy of foreign enterprise in Brazil, his announcement concerning foreign capital was received in business circles as of great importance. He was formerly minister of communications and minister of public works.

After his nomination, Senor Almeida declared he would consider himself "the happiest of Presidents" if he could "attract into Brazil during my administration the world's gold supply." He added he would require that incoming capital be used "to co-operate in our development and not to interfere with our political life or exploit our utilities."

President Vargas, who was provisional Chief Executive four years before his election in 1934, has not indicated his attitude concerning his successor.

Oklahoma Board Ousts Woman As College President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURANT, Okla., May 29—Mrs. Kate Galt Zaneis was ousted last week as president of the Southeastern Teacher's College, Durant, Okla., when she refused to resign at the suggestion of the State School Board. No reason for the ouster was given by the board other than they considered it "best for the school."

The board's action coincided with the recognition banquet tendered Mrs. Zaneis by the Durant townspeople in appreciation of the achievements the college had made during her two years' presidency.

In that space of time the school's enrollment had increased by more than 300. Mrs. Zaneis gained national acclaim when she succeeded in equalizing salaries of men and women professors, using as the defining basis the three considerations of experience, teaching load, qualifications.

Since Mrs. Zaneis' removal several resignations from the school's faculty have come in protest against the alleged interference of politics with education. The Jeffersonian Woman's Club of Oklahoma City has made public its intention to take an active stand for the support and endorsement of women in state offices.

Police School Founder Engaged for Honolulu

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU — Employment of Jack Finlinson, former assistant chief of police of Los Angeles, as instructor of police in Honolulu is expected to place a new interpretation upon the relative place of law enforcement officers in the community.

Upon his arrival in Hawaii, Mr. Finlinson announced he would base his police training activities in Honolulu upon his theory that it is the job of the police officer to acquaint the people with benefits derived by abiding by the law, as well as to acquaint them with punishment they will suffer for infractions of the law.

"Years ago," Mr. Finlinson said, "the only time you saw an officer was when he was trying to arrest someone. Now you see him as an educator attempting to show the public a better, more enjoyable way of community life."

The veteran California police officer, who started the nation's first police training school in Los Angeles in 1924, said he is thoroughly sold on the value of specialized police training and scientific police investigation.

Ministers Informed Of Japanese Decree Closing Churches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Schools in Korea and Japan operated by the Southern Presbyterian church have been ordered closed because of a government decree that pupils and teachers in all schools of Japan must worship Shinto shrines, Dr. R. M. Wilson, missionary from Korea, stated at a meeting of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Association of Presbyterian Ministers.

Dr. Wilson had received his information from Dr. Darbey Fulton, executive secretary of foreign missions of the church, who was sent to Japan and Korea, with full authority to act for the church, following announcement of the decree. One school where the decree was put into effect was closed immediately and orders were given to close others at the end of three years.

The decree has brought on a grave crisis in Christian education, Dr. Fulton declared.

Adult Recreation Hints Fail to Aid Girls

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 1—The Camp Fire Girls organization has learned a sad lesson. Always eager for more information on which to base its program developing leisure time interests in its young proteges, the organization circulated this question among a group of distinguished adults, men and women: "If you had the leisure what would you like most to do?" And in anticipation of some really brilliant replies the authorities sat back serenely.

What happened was that adults, busy with earning a living, seemed to look to leisure as a time for physical recreation, for reading, for going to the theater. A few of the men confessed to unrealized ambitions, geological surveys, book binding, fly fishing, and mountain climbing. There was at least one who would be poet in the group, a number of potential gardeners, along with amateur architects, actors, and takers of motion pictures.

One woman put down sleep as her great ambition, a man said he liked to collect and play old victrola records, and a number of persons wanted to travel. There were no bridge players and no stamp collectors in the group. But after all here is scarcely the source material with which to remodel the program of the Camp Fire Girls.

And so a bit smugly the authorities turned back to the leisure time pursuits of the youth in their charge as setting a standard for helpfulness. In the membership there is a young aviation enthusiast, a girl who has combined her study of navigation and astronomy in an understanding of avigation which Miss Ruth Nichols says will be a scientific advancement of the future. There are a number of sculptors, a painter of wild flowers, several costume designers, and one young student of birds who found some baby mockers deserted as the result of tragedy precipitated by a cat. She brought the birds home, raised them on mashed potatoes and warm milk administered through a tiny dropper, and now has a backyard bird sanctuary safely soreened from cats where little feathered visitors from the woodlands come on visits to her instead of her having to go afield to study them.

Wages and Hours Bill Endorsed by Grocers

HOT SPRINGS, Va., June 1 (AP)—Associated Grocery Manufacturers of America at their mid-year meeting here yesterday endorsed the "social objectives" of the Connery-Black wages and hours bill, but cautioned Congress the bill must be drawn "to make it economically workable."

Members reaffirmed the association's survey showing their total employment and pay rolls have increased and today are at the highest point.

Columns of Temple Of Isis Uncovered Near Alexandria

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt—The remains of a temple of Isis with a flight of steps leading to the main hall and the bases of marble columns were uncovered recently by workmen who were clearing away sand on a road in Ras el Soda, a suburb of Alexandria.

Three well-preserved white marble columns were found lying near by. Other very valuable finds were some perfectly preserved marble statues, two of Osirus, one of Hypocrates, another of an artist, and a beautiful one of the goddes Isis, and two small sphinxes. These latter have been transferred to the Greco-Roman Museum.

It is not yet known what further treasures may be uncovered but the authorities are to erect the marble columns on their bases which remain on the temple site, as when constructed about A. D. 200.

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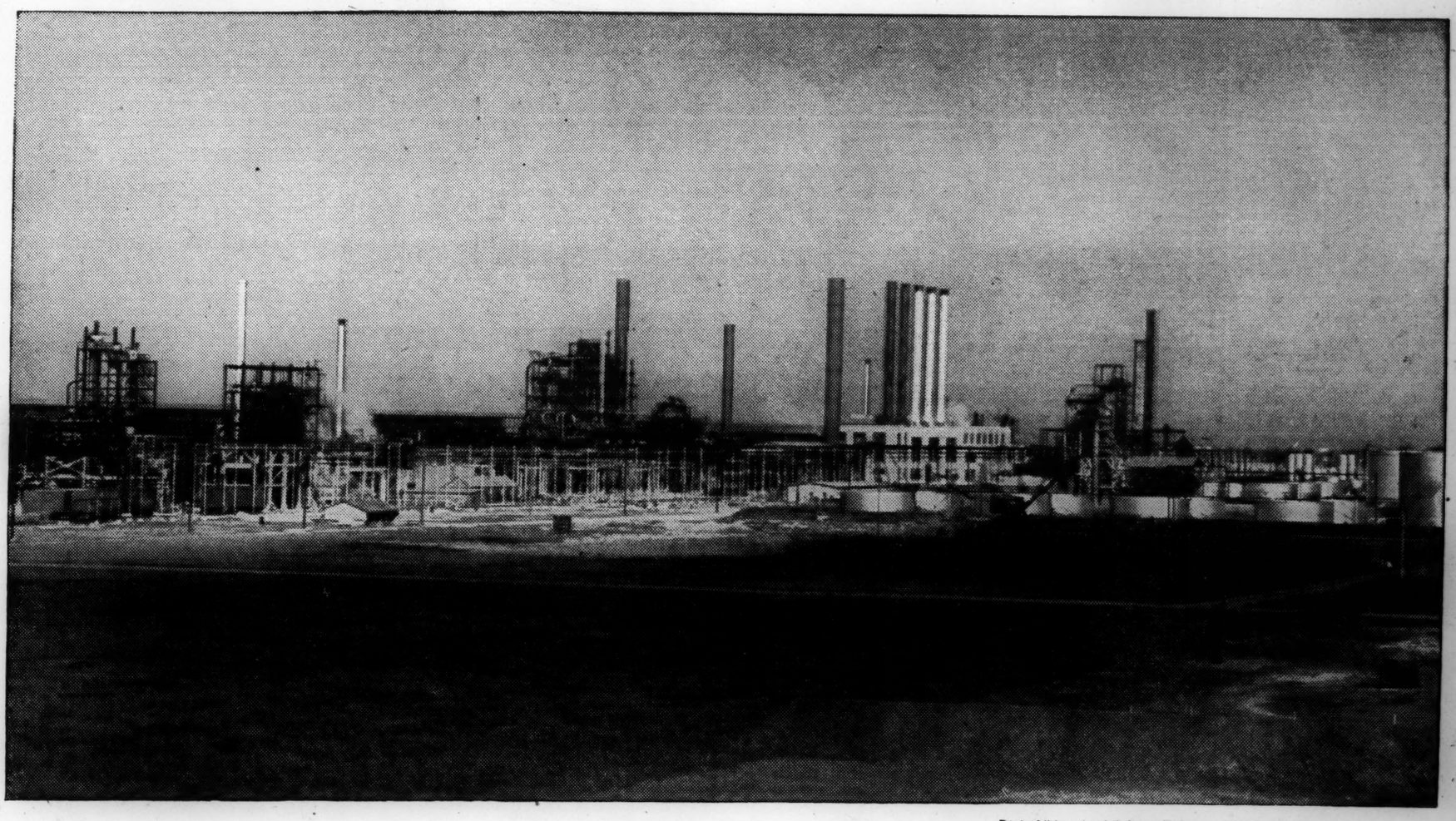

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Kenskoff in May

THE rattle of coach wheels once made a din not only on the road to Kenskoff, but to Marché Robin beyond, or even to Furcy on its shoulder of hill in the great inland valley which sprawls at the foot of the Montagnes des Agents Commissaires. This was a hundred and fifty years ago, when the French still drove the coaches and kept the highway in good order.

Now, when the May rains come to Haiti, the Kenskoff road is closed for days at a time. As for the road beyond, no wheel has turned on it for years, in any season.

Kenskoff can be gay enough, however. July brings the Port-au-Prince families, who can afford it, struggling up in their sleek motorcars, to escape the parboiling weather at sea level. Among the peasants' thatched cabins their urbane summer homes waken to life. Bright radio music dances up from their terraces to the bright near stars; the tiny hotels burst with patronage and social noise; and the telephone operator, in his little office, is the most overworked man in town.

But in May the shutters are closed on the stuccoed houses. Only the gardeners are to be seen about them, busy at keeping the nasturtiums from burying the place, or poking at work in orchards where bananas and crab apples, peaches and coffee-berries, plumpen side by side.

On the country lanes which do for streets it is the black country folk who come and go, in May, jabbering their Creole French. The pine-smoke that scents the cool air oozes from the ragged thatch of their cabins' roofs. The telephone operator, if he can find a partner, plays dominoes.

Early each day the mists gather. Showers begin soon, streets are deserted, and all the steep-tilted green gardens. In the rustle of rain Kenskoff waits drowsily for the return of the sun.

* * *

WHEN I CAME to Kenskoff one fine May morning, the washouts on the road had been marked prettily with green twigs. It was rather in the May Day spirit. The sun shone as if it would shine forever.

After a blank look from the hotel staff, the sole guest of the week was welcomed and settled in comfort. Shutters were flung open, blankets were heaped on the bed; and the gardener, grinning at the foot of the steps, trumpeted: *"Bon jour, patron!"* as he handed up a nosegay of fresh violets.

Snails *à la Bourgogne* were one of the courses Alexandre the waiter fetched in, that noon, from the distant kitchen. Down the long floors his shoes came squeaking discreetly.

With the fritters he gave me some advice. "Later than one o'clock—not safe to go far!" he warned. "Rainy season!" His old black face was full of concern, for he seemed to sense that here was a visitor who would get into trouble.

He was right, too. The Marché Robin road, broken and desolate on its bald mountainside, led me away into the thick of a storm. Sloshing to town again, in the dark and the rain, I was accosted companiably by the Haitians I met. They were as wet as I, which made sympathy natural: first they would pinch a trouser-leg to see how sopping it was, and break into irrepressible giggles; but then the white visitor's plight would touch them, and they'd jabber their commiseration in loud-voiced Creole. Meanwhile the gulf of valley below, and the dome of mountain above, would waken in a lightning flash and rip of thunder, which gave wings to our heels again, and sent us flying down the muddy ways.

"Not safe after one o'clock," said Alexandre, looking at me. But then his squeaky shoes sprang to action. While I changed into tweeds for dinner, he fetched the onion soup. "Tomorrow you get up early," he proposed, dipping the ladle. "You go out in the morning, and have a good time."

* * *

OBEDIENT, I WAS off before sun-up next day, with sandwiches in my pocket for a breakfast.

A few small boys were out, too, tethering cattle on the slopes. A few industrious farmers were already grubbing their steep fields. But the cabins were shut, the market was empty, and the near valley and the great far plain slept a leaden gray.

Nor was it till I had panted up to the high pastures that the sun, risen above the mountains of Santo Domingo, cast my bent hurrying shadow on the grass. In an instant then the dew broke into a blaze of twinkles all down the slope, the scarlet fuchsias brightened, and on the Arcadian turf that curved upward to the ridge of pines, the quail began to whistle and the goats to bleat.

Soon, below, toy Kenskoff woke in the light, and the pattern of mesquite and sugar-cane on the far sea-level flats; the sea turned a tender blue; and Lake Saumâtre, glassy and huge, gleamed like a window through the earth into the nether heavens.

What a throne I had come to sit on, to eat ham sandwiches! I looked about in sudden wonder, startled to remember I was in Haiti. These English lawns in the sky, with the scent of pines drifting down them, and homelike banks of Queen Anne's lace, and ripening blackberries, and elder trees nodding their blossoms in the clear cold air:—What, was this the Black Republic?

* * *

BUT THEN THE music began to rise that makes Kenskoff unforgettable — loud-lunged joyful singing from distant bean- or pea-fields, free-improvised stanza and yoo-hooing tireless refrain, now from this valley, or that shoulder of hill, or a ravine where fresh-washed clothes hung on the brookside greenery.

Nor were the people I met, when I clambered on down to the Furcy trail, English shepherds or Arcadians. They were black Haitians, picturesque and admirable in their own way.

Springing like deer up the red path in the emerald turf, the women wore looped-up dresses of blue, and turbans of honey-color or scarlet. The men, in blue smocks and short-legged trousers, had square betassled pouches hung on their backs. *"Bon jour, messi!"* they cried, delighted to be friendly. From farther curves in the ascending trail their Creole greetings or snatches of song came down again, as they climbed in silhouette. And behind them, and their great pines and half-hidden villages, stood the Agents Commissaires, cloud on brow, in a blue vast sheltering wall.

I found myself glad that these people had kept a corner of the world in their own way, whether it was done well or ill. A broad concrete turnpike down the middle of it, after all, wouldn't improve it much. What real blessing could tourists in bus-loads bring to this mountain land of the old hard simple ways? If Kenskoff were cut off from the world below by the May rains, it would be a puzzle for me to find a better place to read in, on long quiet afternoons.

* * *

BUT, SPEAKING OF afternoons, here was morning, finished! and also a mountain, shaggy with fog, that I must re-traverse before I could take mine ease in mine inn. I was bound to be drenched on the way—and was, too, before I slunk in furtively at the hotel door.

Of course Alexandre was just inside, and of course he looked at the clock. But he spared me his little speech. No, he merely flipped a napkin, bowed slightly, and half-winked one old understanding eye.

GLANVILLE SMITH

Southern Garden

I CANNOT sleep,
Because outside my window
Magnolia trees are blossoming again,
And in between white-petaled water lilies
The moon has traced a shining silver lane.

I cannot sleep
Because the air is laden
With fragrance from this southern garden's flowers,
The subtle messengers that bring the memory
Of poignant moments in long vanished hours.

GWEN CASTLE

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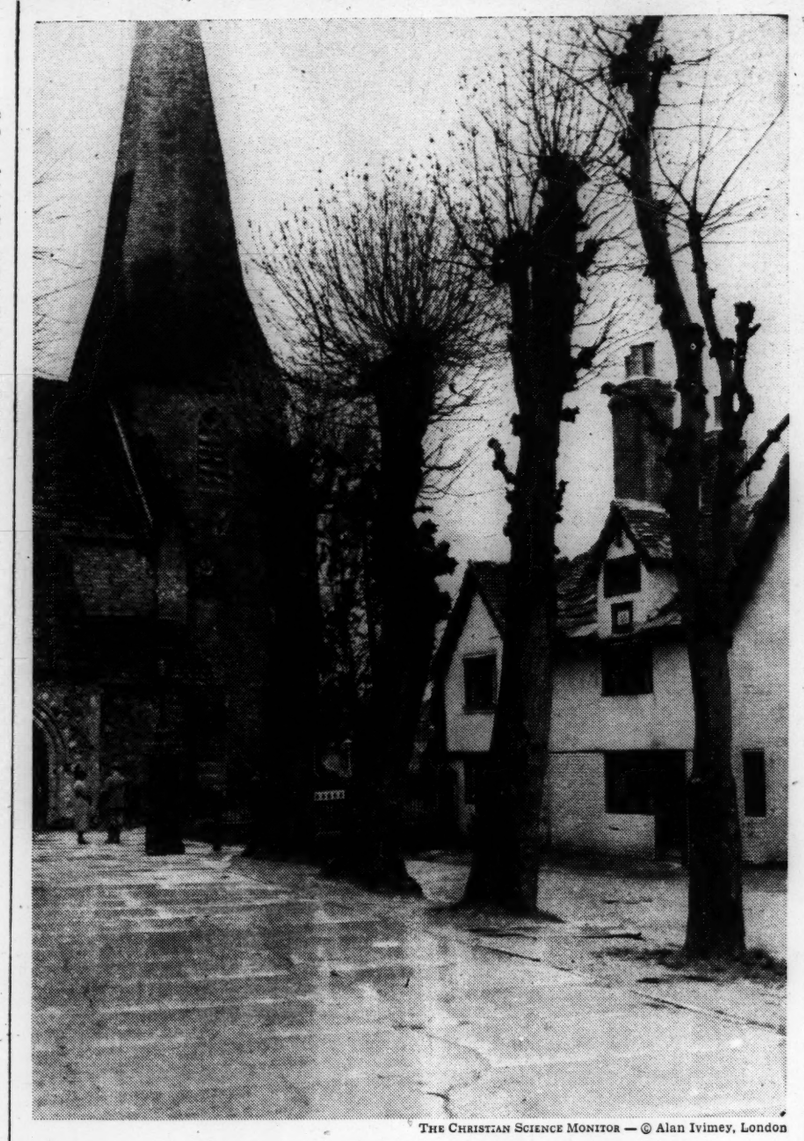

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THE END OF THE CAUSEWAY, HORSHAM, SUSSEX

FROM the meeting of Horsham's four main streets, you dodge round the corner of a house which half blocks one roadway and come out onto the Causeway. You move, in fact, from the busy shops and the fretful traffic of a market town into silence and the contemplation of the centuries.

The Causeway is the way leading to the parish church and has a broad pavement lined with pollarded limes and chestnuts; and facing this line of silent spectators stands a long rank of gabled cottages. At this end, just before you reach the church, which has a shingled spire, as a good Sussex church should, you find the last house.

It is a special and endearing small house. Its lower courses are of whitened brick, its upper parts of plastered timberwork and its roof, supported on Sussex oak beams (nothing else would stand it), of Horsham stone. This is the most excellent stuff for roofing, because it takes on the coloring of the landscape as naturally as the native bird or animal does. It grows a little moss and a little lichen and takes to its surface all kinds of colors which the rains of four thousand months or so have given it.

On the central gable, and just below an attic casement, you can see the date A. D. 1615 in wavering characters. The house was built by people who might have seen Queen Elizabeth or Shakespeare (who, like most actors, did a certain amount of provincial touring) or Francis Drake. It is a little white granny of a house with its bonnet just a thought awry, a twinkle in its windows and an air of quiet wisdom. The passage of time is not more to it than the sound of the church clock bells or the soft beat of footfalls on the Causeway.

"Causeway" apparently derives from a causey-way or causeyed way—meaning a way stamped or trodden so as to be hard and dry. After rain (as when this photograph was taken) you can appreciate why the Horsham people thought so much of this feature of their town, in the days when a road or ordinary way was just so many ruts across the face of the soggy Sussex soil.

Welsh Borderland

DICK is the Englishman and I the American, when we travel about England in my car. That is to say—

Dick wants to lean on old bridges, to gaze into the stream or at the Norman church or castle, to imbue himself with the atmosphere of England at his leisure.

I am always bustling him on, wanting to see everything cursorily, wanting to "do" the place.

So it was when we visited the Mary Webb country.

We left the City of London at midday; and a hundred miles or so out we lost our way and had to pass through some of the loveliest country in the Midlands. We crossed Warwick bridge and saw the castle upraised above the trees and the river. We passed through Stratford-on-Avon and saw the spire of Shakespeare's church above the old roofs. We passed through the ancient cathedral city of Worcester in its immemorial evening calm. We crossed the Severn, flowing majestically through steep, tree-covered banks.

We came to Ludlow, "that curious town," as Richard Hughes calls it. It seems indeed a stage setting, made by nature, not man, for the enactment of legends of the Welsh Marches. Its castle has grown out of the hillside with the rocks.

And, as we entered Shropshire, Dick read to me out of Housman's "The Shropshire Lad," his American accent giving an alien charm to sentiments and rhythms so native to the English soil. Thus we arrived at my cousin's house in a receptive state of mind.

* * *

IT IS A small house on a hillside, overlooking a long lonely valley. The boundary between England and Wales passes through its garden. In the dusk my cousin told us legends in the accent of the district's Celtic farmers.

Then, after dinner, we climbed to the Stiperstones in the half-light of hills at night. We stood on the Devil's Chair, which overshadowed Deborah's cottage, and of which Mary Webb says in "The Golden Arrow" that: "Nothing ever altered its look. Dawn quickened over it in pearl and emerald; summer sent the armies of heather to its very foot; snow rested there as doves nest in cliffs. It remained inviolable, taciturn."

As we walked down the hill, we heard a curlew. Or rather my cousin heard it with her ear attuned to country sounds. She pointed to where it came from—far down the valley to the north, in England.

She said we must cross the Plinlimmon pass to the sea before we returned. I had to be back in London by the following afternoon; so, after three hours' sleep, we set out. Not a bird was singing, though the faintest light of dawn was just showing. Mists looked like lakes in the fields; clouds muffled the hilltops; we were alone at the unfoldment of the world.

We passed through lifeless villages and across the bare Welsh upland. We looked down on a grey sea—and decided not to bathe.

When we returned, human life was waking; the sun was gathering strength for a sultry day.

R. A. J.

Pegasus

GALLOPING high,
He made no sound—
His territory,
Sky;
How could a horse so stirred,
With hoofs aloof
From resonant ground,
Be heard?

LE BARON COOKE

Geistige Herrschaft

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

IN DEN mancherlei Zweigen menschlicher Erfahrung mag es scheinen, daß das Ringen der Menschheit um Herrschaft über materielle Zustände und Umstände mit nur begrenztem Erfolg gekrönt ist. Anscheinend erlangen wenige Herrschaft über sich selber oder über Mißgeschick, solange sie sich auf einen falschen, materiellen Sinn von Gott und dem Menschen verlassen. Die unversöhnlichen Eigenschaften des menschlichen Gemüts verhindern unvermeidlich die Erkenntnis des allein wahren fortschrittlichen Verfahrens, bis der Mensch durch Ergründen der Christlichen Wissenschaft gehorsam nach einem klareren Verständnis des einen unendlichen Gottes, des Guten, und Seines vollkommenen geistigen Weltalls einschließlich des Menschen trachtet.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft ist die Offenbarung des unwandelbaren Gesetzes Gottes. Unzählige Menschen, die nach einem besseren Verständnis des unfehlbaren Prinzips dieser Wissenschaft trachten, erkennen den Segen des Reichtums der göttlichen Liebe und erlangen unverzüglich Herrschaft über die Unwahrheiten und Begrenzungen des materiellen Daseins. Die Anwendungsregeln in der göttlichen Wissenschaft bedingen vor allem die Anerkennung gewisser Grundlagen, nämlich: daß Gott das Gemüt oder der Geist, der Urquell alles Guten ist, und daß durch das Wirken oder die Tätigkeit des Gesetzes Gottes das geistig Gute alles wahre Sein durchdringt. Diese Tatsachen, ob sie nun durch Glauben oder durch Schlußfolgerung angenommen sind, sollten behauptet werden; denn nur durch Wachsamkeit und Aufrichtigkeit vertreibt das Licht der Offenbarung und geistigen Verständnisses die Nebel des Materialismus. Wenn diese Offenbarung einem sein Bewußtsein erleuchtet, befähigt es ihn, die Wahrheit des geistigen Gesetzes und die Unfehlbarkeit seiner unendlichen, unerschöpflichen Quelle darzutun oder zu beweisen. Überdies stellt eine solche geistige Erkenntnis in unserem Bewußtsein die ewige Tatsache fest, daß der von Gott geschaffene Mensch den unendlichen Geist, das unendliche Gemüt oder die göttliche Intelligenz widerspiegelt, und daß der Mensch daher auf ewig mit geistiger Herrschaft, mit Gesundheit, Güte und Stärke ausgestattet ist.

Das sterbliche Gemüt oder die Materie hat an Gottes vollkommenem Plan keinen Anteil. Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, die die Allheit des Geistes und die Nichtsheit der Materie klar verstand, hat uns, durch geistige Offenbarung gestützt, auf Seite 468 des christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuchs „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" eine bündige aber vollständige Darlegung dieser Wahrheit in „der wissenschaftlichen Erklärung des Seins" gegeben. Diese lautet zum Teil: „Geist ist unsterbliche Wahrheit; Materie ist sterblicher Irrtum. Geist ist das Wirkliche und Ewige; Materie ist das Unwirkliche und Zeitliche, Geist ist Gott, und der Mensch ist Sein Bild und Gleichnis. Folglich ist der Mensch nicht materiell; er ist geistig".

Wenn der Schüler durch Ausdauer und erleuchteten Blick über die Anfangsstufen untätiger Annahme hinaus fortschreitet und die großen christlichen Grundlagen in seinem Alltagsleben zu erfassen und zu beweisen beginnt, kommt er der höheren Verwirklichung wahrer Herrschaft näher. An Stelle von Furcht tritt Zuversicht, an Stelle von Krankheit Gesundheit. Sünde verschwindet im Strahlenglanz der Keuschheit und Güte, und die ehernen falschen Vorstellungen der Unwissenheit weichen zunehmender geistiger Kenntnis oder Weisheit. Es wird also verstanden werden, daß Herrschaft nicht die bloße menschliche Fähigkeit ist, auf der Grundlage eines falschen, materiellen Sinnes von Macht entweder Menschen, Dinge oder Umstände zu beherrschen. Die unabänderliche Tatsache ist, daß man, wenn man Gottes Allgegenwart, Allmacht und Allwissenheit versteht, materielle Unwahrheiten jeder Art überwinden kann.

Ja, die freudige Erwartung des Guten, die auf der Überzeugung von des Menschen widergespiegelter geistiger Herrschaft beruht, führt zu göttlichen Höhen. Das Gute ist immer gegenwärtig, und die Christliche Wissenschaft enthüllt seine Zugänglichkeit. Diese Tatsache muß jedoch durch Heilarbeit dargetan werden. Nur durch die vollständige Unterwerfung der Materie und ihrer falschen Gesetze wird schließlich der höchste Beweis der Geistigkeit und der Güte vollbracht werden. Christus Jesus bewies diese Wahrheit.

Wie freudig wir doch als Kinder Gottes in der Christlichen Wissenschaft unsere Herrschaft geltend machen und die unanfechtbare Wahrheit des Christentums unseres Meisters aus einfachen Anfängen Schritt für Schritt beweisen! Jeden Tag und oftmals während des Tages sollten wir unserer geistigen Herrschaft eingedenk sein, um den angreifenden Vorwänden des sterblichen Gemüts besser entgegentreten zu können. „Zu rechter Zeit oder zur Unzeit anzuhalten", wie der Apostel Paulus Timotheus ermahnt (2. Tim. 4, 2), heißt wahre Herrschaft bekunden. Die Einflüsterungen des Bösen mit der Kenntnis der feststehenden Tatsachen der ewigen Vollkommenheit und Macht Gottes unverzüglich widerlegen; die Lügen Unglückseligkeit, Verzagtheit und Zweifel mit dem Mut freudiger, echter, christlicher Überzeugung sofort ausrotten; die mentale Finsternis Haß, Neid und Bosheit mit dem unauslöschlichen Licht himmlischer Offenbarung—der klaren Widerspiegelung der göttlichen Liebe—augenblicklich vertreiben, heißt die vollständige Unwirklichkeit und Machtlosigkeit des Bösen bloßstellen.

In seinem Brief an die Römer erklärt Paulus kurzgefaßt die Wahrheit in der weisen Mahnung (Röm. 6, 13. 14): „Begebet euch selbst Gott, als die da aus den Toten lebendig sind, und eure Glieder Gott zu Waffen der Gerechtigkeit. Denn die Sünde wird nicht herrschen können über euch; sintemal ihr nicht unter dem Gestze seid, sondern unter der Gnade". Wie vollständig doch Herrschaft aufgerichtet ist, wenn Gott, das Gute, durch Gnade regiert! Dankbaren Herzens verstehen wir, wenn wir unsere Parole aufrichtig beachten, die tiefe geistige Bedeutung der Worte Mrs. Eddys in "Miscellaneous Writings" (S. 16): „Das Prinzip des Christentums ist unendlich: es ist in der Tat Gott. Und dieses unendliche Prinzip stellt an den Menschen unendliche Ansprüche, und diese Ansprüche sind nicht menschlich, sondern göttlich; und des Menschen Fähigkeit, ihnen gerecht zu werden, ist von Gott. Denn da der Mensch Gottes Bild und Gleichnis ist, muß er die volle Herrschaft des Geistes—die Herrschaft des Geistes über Sünde, Krankheit und Tod—widerspiegeln".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

Spiritual Dominion

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE varied ramifications of human experience, mankind's struggle for mastery over material conditions and circumstances may seem to be rewarded with but limited success. Apparently, few attain to dominion over self or adversity while depending upon a false, material sense of God and man. The intransigent qualities of the human mind invariably prevent recognition of the only true method of progress until, through the study of Christian Science, the individual obediently seeks a clearer comprehension of the one infinite God, good, and His perfect, spiritual universe, including man.

Christian Science is the revelation of God's unalterable law. Multitudes who are seeking a better understanding of the undeviating Principle of this Science, discern the blessings of divine Love's affluence and are rapidly gaining dominion over the falsities and limitations of material existence. The rules of practice in divine Science necessitate, first of all, the acknowledgment of certain fundamentals, namely, that God is Mind, or Spirit, the primal source of all good, and that through the operation or activity of God's law spiritual good permeates all true being. Whether accepted through faith or by induction, these facts should be maintained, for it is only through vigilance and sincerity that the light of revelation and spiritual understanding dispels the mists of materialism. When this revelation illumines one's consciousness it enables one to demonstrate or prove the verity of spiritual law and the infallibility of its infinite, inexhaustible source. Moreover, such spiritual realization establishes in one's consciousness the eternal fact that the man of God's creating reflects infinite Spirit, Mind, or divine intelligence, and that man is therefore eternally endowed with spiritual dominion, health, goodness, and strength.

Mortal mind or matter has no part in God's perfect plan. Supported by spiritual revelation, understanding clearly the allness of Spirit and the nothingness of matter, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has given us a concise, yet complete presentation of this truth in "the scientific statement of being," on page 468 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," which reads in part: "Spirit is immortal Truth; matter is mortal error. Spirit is the real and eternal; matter is the unreal and temporal. Spirit is God, and man is His image and likeness. Therefore man is not material; he is spiritual."

When, through perseverance and enlightened vision, the student advances beyond the initial stages of passive acceptance and begins to comprehend and to prove these great Christian fundamentals in his everyday experience, he is approaching the higher realization of true dominion. Fear is replaced with confidence, sickness is superseded by health, sin disappears in the radiance of chastity and goodness, and ignorance yields its adamantine false concepts in the light of advancing spiritual knowledge or wisdom. Thus it will be comprehended that dominion is not the mere human ability to dominate, from the basis of a false material sense of power, either persons, things, or circumstance. The unalterable fact is that when God's omnipresence, omnipotence, and omniscience are understood, one is enabled to overcome material falsities of every description.

Indeed, the joyous expectation of good, based upon the conviction of man's reflected spiritual dominion, leads to divine heights. Good is ever present, and Christian Science reveals its availability. However, this fact must be proved in healing work. Only through the complete subjection of matter and its erroneous laws will the highest demonstration of spirituality and goodness finally be achieved. Christ Jesus proved this truth.

With what joy, in Christian Science, we claim our dominion as children of God, and from simple beginnings step by step prove the unassailable truth of the Master's Christianity. Every day, and many times during the day, it behooves us to establish our sense of spiritual dominion, in order that we may better meet mortal mind's aggressive arguments. To "be instant in season, out of season," as Paul admonished Timothy (II Timothy 4:2), is to evidence true dominion. Immediately to refute the suggestions of evil with a knowledge of the established facts of God's eternal perfection and power; promptly to rout the lies of unhappiness, discouragement, and doubt with the courage of joyous, genuine, Christlike conviction; instantly to dispel the mental darkness of hatred, envy, and malice with the unquenchable light of heavenly revelation—the clear reflection of divine Love—is to disclose error's utter unreality and powerlessness.

In his Epistle to the Romans, Paul succinctly states the truth in the wise admonition (Romans 6:13, 14): "Yield yourselves unto God, as those that are alive from the dead, and your members as instruments of righteousness unto God. For sin shall not have dominion over you: for ye are not under the law, but under grace." How completely is dominion established when, through grace, God, good, governs! With grateful hearts, and having sincerity for our watchword, we comprehend the deep spiritual import of Mrs. Eddy's words in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 16), "The Principle of Christianity is infinite: it is indeed God; and this infinite Principle hath infinite claims on man, and these claims are divine, not human; and man's ability to meet them is from God; for, being His likeness and image, man must reflect the full dominion of Spirit—even its supremacy over sin, sickness, and death."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Refreshment After Labor

THE garden, where men labor until night
Declares an armistice between the soil
And man, is shadow-filled: the hour of toil
Is finished. Arcturus sheds its orange light
Upon the fertile fields and where the wall
Descends to deeper shade a whippoorwill
Outpours its repetitious song until
The hillside echoes with the answering call
Of similar singers. There is a stir of wings,
Then silence, far more eloquent than sound.
Flying fires sparkle in the grass: the ground
Grows pungent: earth, with all its goodness, swings
Forever eastward. Lying beneath the trees—
Whose stems are masts with pine-green canvas spread—
I place the universe beneath my head
And sail to sleep through phosphorescent seas.

HARRY ELMORE HURD

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U. S. Encouraged By Sweeping Win In Tennis Test

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 1—The clean-sweep victory of the United States Davis Cup team accomplished over the week end means much more to the winners and their sponsors of the U. S. Lawn Tennis Association than merely a step toward the final. The performances of J. Donald Budge, Bryan M. Grant Jr. and C. Gene Mako all told a story of real development to a point that the recovery of the trophy is now more than a mere possibility.

Even though the Australian team was handicapped by the last-minute inability of Adrian K. Quist to play, and the poor performance of Jack A. Crawford, requiring the substitution of John E. Bromwich in the singles and Vivian McGrath in the doubles, still the performance of the American players set so high a standard that even without these advantages the strong probabilities were that each of them would have won anyhow.

Sweeping Victories

The scores of Budge over Crawford, 6—1, 6—3, 6—2, and of Grant over Bromwich, 6—2, 7—5, 6—1, on the opening day, of Budge and Mako over Crawford and McGrath, 7—5, 6—1, 8—6; and the concluding performances of Budge and Grant, with the victory of the former over Bromwich, 6—2, 6—3, 5—7, 6—1; and of Grant over Crawford, 6—0, 6—2, 7—5, leave sufficient margins to have allowed for the acknowledged weakness of the invading team.

Budge showed great improvement over any of his performances of last season, with his service much more effective, his backhand showing an accuracy in its sharpshooting, and his defense greatly improved, while his ever reliable forehand was always ready. In the doubles also, in which the Australians were almost as good as last year at Philadelphia, both he and Mako were playing in far better coordination, with Mako just as effective overhead and far steadier, while staying in his proper position, instead of poaching as he did then.

Grant Stood Out

But the greatest glory of the American team was Grant. The little Atlantan was right at the top of his game from start to finish, with all his old-time vigor, and an attack which used to be frequently absent in the past, so that his reputation was always credited to his fine defense. Against Bromwich, whose last-minute inclusion and whose unorthodox style, with its right-handed serve, left-handed play, and double-handed right-hand shots, failed to disguise the fact that he is a fine player, and a coming star, the Mighty Atom was always able to meet his defense with placements which scraped the sidelines, while his cross-court drives were neutralized by Grant's clever lobbing.

The real disappointment of the Australians was Crawford. This was not the player who fought Perry last year to a standstill for four long sets at Forest Hills and battled his way to the challenge round. His service was wild, so that he was charged with 10 double faults against Budge, and his old-time sweeping shots for placements offered few terrors to either Budge or Grant. He was wild when he indulged in dashes to the net, and from backcourt his returns found the net with distressing frequency. In the doubles, McGrath clearly outplayed him, and only late in the final set against Grant, when he utilized his forecourt attacking power to lift his score from 0—3 and 1—4 to 5—all, after halting Grant twice at match point, did Crawford resemble the first-10 world star of old. The rest of the time he was merely an experienced player.

The American team will leave this week end for England, on the Columbus, and will remain in England, practicing and playing in the various tournaments leading up to Wimbledon. It will include the three players who competed at Forest Hills, as well as the nonplaying captain, Walter L. Pate, whose watchful care did much to bring the team to the point of skill they all showed at Forest Hills, and Frank A. Parker, who was one of the heroes of the first-round match against the Japanese, but gave place to Grant against the Australians.

The Australians also expect to go to England as soon as Quist is able to travel, and will compete at Wimbledon. Whether they will come back this way is still uncertain, but a probability. Meantime, Germany, the favorite to win the European zone final, still has several rounds to play, and the team will point toward a victory over Gottfried von Cramm and Henkel, realizing that these will be their chief obstacles to final success, in view of the weakening of the champion team of Great Britain by the absence of Fred Perry.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Jack Crawford's uphill five-set victory over Wilmer Allison gave Australia 3-2 victory over United States in American zone Davis Cup finals.

Three Years Ago

Dizzy Dean ended "strike" to get more pay for Brother Paul. Alice Marble, Wight-Cup tennis star, ordered to quit competition.

Trailing Teams Topple Leaders In College Ball

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League Standing

To	W.	L.	Play	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Dartmouth	8	2	2	65	90	228	116	19
Yale	6	2	4	49	60	203	92	18
Harvard	5	3	4	48	57	189	79	17
Penn.	5	6	1	42	83	302	136	26
Princeton	4	5	3	53	74	213	93	20
Columbia	5	7	0	58	111	291	158	49
Cornell	2	10	0	46	87	277	198	35

Schedule for Week

Saturday, June 5—Princeton at Penn.

Week-End Results

Pennsylvania 13, Harvard 6.
Harvard 6, Columbia 4.
Columbia 7, Pennsylvania 3.
Princeton 7, Harvard 2.
Dartmouth 8, Cornell 4.
Cornell 5, Dartmouth 1.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 1—The standing in the Eastern Intercollegiate baseball league was tightened during the past week end, with the hopeless teams suddenly arousing themselves and scoring over the leaders. Harvard, a leader last week, dropped two games, to Pennsylvania and Princeton, but defeated Columbia in its postponed game. Dartmouth also dropped back to even terms with Yale, which was idle, when Cornell, the tailender, concluded its season by winning half of a double header with the Hanoverians. Columbia also concluded its season by winning from Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania will conclude its season this week end, with a visit from Princeton, and then the leading three will battle out their seasons, with Harvard meeting Dartmouth in a doubleheader, (one postponed) at Cambridge, June 10, and playing home and home with Yale, after the latter has also played its home-and-home games with Princeton, which showed such improved form this week, that it is likely to prove a menace if any of the others slip.

Army and Navy concluded their seasons on Saturday, with the Cadets hammering out a victory over the Midshipmen at West Point, 8-3, with five of their 10 hits for extra bases. Navy was also hitting freely but not so timely. G. E. T.

Dodgers Stop Carl Hubbell At 24 Straight

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It seemed only fitting that the Dodgers should end the sensational winning streak of Carl Hubbell. Last season, while the Giants were rushing toward their National League championship, they had only occasional trouble with the contending Cardinals and Cubs. But all along the line, especially at Ebbets Field, the Terrymen ran into difficulty with the Dodgers. Hubbell, in particular, had several close battles with the Brooklyn crew.

This year, although the Giants have managed to capture four of six engagements, the Brooklynites aren't any easier to beat. Three of the games were decided by a one-run margin.

Hubbell went into yesterday's game—the first of a doubleheader—with an unbroken string of 24 consecutive pitching victories over a stretch of two seasons. It was the longest in the history of major league baseball, and perhaps never will be equaled. King Carl hadn't faced a single reverse since July 13, 1936.

Hubbell Wild

The Dodgers, however pounded the great left-hander for seven hits during the first 3⅓ innings yesterday and finally gained a 10-to-3 decision. Far below his usual form, Carl walked three Dodgers, hit another and threw a wild pitch. The pressure of the long streak was bearing down on Terry's ace moundsman.

Although 30 or more consecutive triumphs would look good in the record books, it is probably better for the immediate future of the Giants that Hubbell's streak has ended. Until yesterday, Carl was "on the spot" every time he pitched. He had to work harder, perhaps, than necessary. A pitcher generally does when working under pressure. The strain might have wrecked New York's chances of repeating in the pennant race. If Hubbell had "cracked" under the pressure, Terry's leading defensive weapon would have been destroyed.

However, the Giants this morning were sailing along in second place, only a game and a half behind the pace-setting Pirates, who have shown definite signs of slipping. During the past week, which ended with Sunday's games, the Terrymen won six and lost one, while the Pirates just managed to break even in six contests. The Giants, by virtue of this record, climbed from third to second. They made only two fielding errors in those seven games.

Yanks Hitting Homers

Over in the American League, the Yankees were spending the week compiling a record similar to that of the Giants. The world champions piled up 86 hits and 61 runs. They hit 12 homers and took on an appearance resembling the 1936 outfit that walked away with the pennant race during the second half of the season. The Yankee pitching, also, was brilliant, only 16 rival runs scoring.

Close behind the Yankees for the week were the Red Sox, who climbed from seventh to fourth place by winning five out of six.

The biggest disappointments during the week were the Cardinals and Athletics. A fading pitching staff, brought about by the inability of Paul Dean to stage a comeback, has dropped the Cards to the bottom of the National League's first division. They are no longer in the same class with the Pirates, Giants and Cubs. The Athletics, after a brilliant early-season stay in first place, have slumped deep into the lower half of the American League.

Joe Medwick of the Cardinals took possession of the individual batting leadership during the week and after yesterday's games sported a .410 average. Gerry Walker, the speed-boy of the Tigers, held the American League lead at .389. Dick Bartell of the Giants continued to lead the home-run parade with 11.

Soccer Teams in Tie

NEW YORK, June 1 (AP)—Charlton Athletic, crack English soccer team, and an all-star team from the American Soccer League, played to a 1-1 tie Sunday, before 20,000 fans in the English team's American debut. Although Don Welsh booted home a brilliant goal for the invaders and George Moorhouse knotted the count in the second half with the Americans' goal, chief honors went to Stanley Chesney, American goal tender, who lead a courageous defense that baffled the polished British team.

Young Wins Marathon

SALISBURY BEACH, Mass., June 1 (AP)—Walter Young of Verdun, Que., winner of the last Boston A. A. marathon, won the Lawrence-to-the-Sea marathon, yesterday, defeating the runnerup Clarence De Mar, the Keene, (N. H.) veteran, by almost five minutes. Young's time for the 26 miles-385 yards was 2h., 50m., 52 2-5s.

Mrs. Turpie Golf Victor

UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J., June 1 (AP)—Coming from behind, Mrs. Marion Turpie of Plandome, L. I., won the thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth holes to defeat Miss Charlotte Glutting of South Orange 1 up in the finals of the women's metropolitan golf championship here Saturday.

College Golf Results

Williams 9, Amherst 0.
Yale 11½, Alumni 3½.

Ranger From the Air

International

New American Cup Sloop

Making a Pretty Scene Against the Dark Blue of the Atlantic Ocean, the Newly-Completed Racing Yacht Is Photographed From an Airplane During a Trial Run Off Newport. Owned by Commodore Harold S. Vanderbilt, the Ranger Will Be Forced to Use a Makeshift Stick During the Opening Tests This Week. A New Mast Is Being Constructed to Replace the One Lost at Sea

Chess—*By Frederick R. Chevalier*

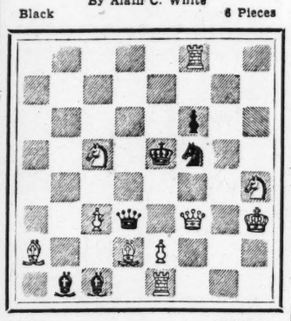
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

June 1, 1937

Problem No. 1935

By Alain C. White

Black 6 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

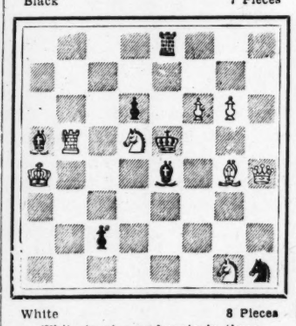
White to play and mate in two

(First prize, Valve Tourney, Chess Amateur, 1928. The first problem composed with 4 valve variations produced by one black valve piece.)

Problem No. 1936

By Alain C. White

Black 7 Pieces



White 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(From "A. C. W.," 1919. Note the quiet second moves)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1933. P-Kt7
No. 1934. 1. Q-B8 — BxQ
2. R-Kt7 — RxQ
1. —
2. B-B3 — RxR
1. —
2. QxR — P-R4
1. —
2. R-Bch

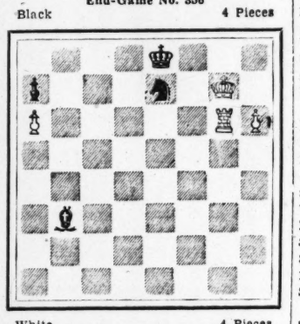
End-Game No. 358. White wins with 1 QxRch, RxQ; 2 R-Kt8ch!!, KxR; 3 KtxRch, etc. This is the variation actually adopted and involves rather less risk than KtxR, for example.

End-Game

This position, slightly revised, arose in a game won by Morphy from Thompson in 1858. It is familiar to many readers, no doubt, but they will enjoy its simplicity.

End-Game No. 356

Black 4 Pieces



White 4 Pieces

White to play and win

"Curious Chess Facts"

For some years now, Irving Chernev has made a hobby of collecting curious chess facts, which he has presented in various chess magazines. These he has now gathered together in a 64-page pamphlet, published by the Black Knight Press, 173 Clarkson Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., at 75 cents per copy, postpaid. The pamphlet is well printed, has a number of half-tones, and makes interesting reading.

Here is an example of the author's believe-it-or-not-Ripley style: Nimzowitsch once took part in a tournament where he was forbidden by law to enter the tournament room! This occurred at Ostend, 1907, where the play took place in the Casino. Since all under 21 were forbidden to enter the building, Nimzowitsch (who was 19 at that time) had to play his games outside! The baby of the tournament finished third in a field of 29.

The individual championship of the Harvard-Yale-Princeton-Dartmouth Chess League has just been concluded at the Marshall Chess Club, New York City. John A. Moorse, Harvard '38, succeeds his team mate, Jackson Palmer Jr., Harvard '39, who won the event last year.

Every chess player who wants to see this country repeat previous triumphs in international team championships, is reminded that a $3000 fund must be raised to send the team to Stockholm. Donations may be sent to Silas W. Howland, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y., who heads the committee in charge. Be sure that your club does its part. The players to be sent across are not paid, but must have traveling expenses.

This game is one of many good things in the latest bulletin of the Correspondence Chess League of America, a mimeographed issue of 37 pages. The contestants are A. Y Hesse of Washington, D. C., and Howard Ramsden of Spray, N. C., and the event is the 1936 grand national.

Correspondence chess is by no means dull and uninteresting, and those who participate in league tournaments have the added blessing of receiving the meaty bimonthly bulletins which Walter F. James, secretary-tournament director, prepares.

Mr. James's address is 219 E. Main Street, Cherokee, Iowa.

Sicilian Defense

Hesse White	Ramsden Black	Hesse White	Ramsden Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	12 BxB	QxB
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	13 QxKt	P-B3
3 P-Q4	PxP	14 B-Q3	R-QKt
4 KtxP	Kt-B3	15 P-QR3	R-Kt3
5 Kt-QB3	P-Q3	16 R-Q2	K-B2
6 B-KKt5	P-K3	17 KR-Q	KR-QKt(c)
7 KtxKt	PxKt	18 QxRP	P-KB4
8 P-K5	PxP(a)	19 BxP	K-K
9 Q-B3	B-Q2	20 Q-R8ch	Q-B
10 Kt-K4	B-K2	White mates in four (d).	
11 Castles	KtxKt(b)		

(a) An alternative is 8 . . . Q-R4; 9 B-Kt5, with interesting possibilities. In the variation played, Black might better have continued with 9 . . . B-K2, instead of 8 . . . B-Q2.

(b) Black is never quite able to castle. For example, if 11 . . . castles; 12 KtxKtch, NxKt; 13 BxB, PxB; 14 B-Q3, R-Kt; 15 B-K4, R-Kt3; 16 R-Q3, which wins.

(c) Ineffective, but if 17 . . . P-Kt3; 18 B-R6, R-Q; 19 B-B8!

(d) 21 B-Kt6ch, K-K2; 22 Q-R4ch, Q-B3; 23 RxBch, K-B; 24 Q-R8 mate.

Shaw Is Victor At Indianapolis; Hepburn Second

INDIANAPOLIS, June 1 (AP)—Checks totaling more than $30,000 were held today for Wilbur Shaw, a dapper young Hoosier who won the 500-mile Indianapolis motor speedway race after seven attempts.

Shaw, along with other drivers in yesterday's race—the fastest, the closest and the hottest in history—will attend the annual dinner for pilots tonight to get the money he and they won.

For Shaw there will be a $20,000 check for winning the race. He will get others, amounting to $5,500, for lap prize money, and a flock of others will be awarded by automobile accessory and gasoline companies.

Shaw, a native of Indianapolis, roared to victory in a car he designed, built and owns shortly before 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, with Ralph Hepburn, the Los Angeles veteran, only two seconds behind him. Hepburn came just that close to putting an end to the old speedway idea that a car never wins two races. He was driving the same job that Louis Meyer drove to victory last year.

The speed of 113.580 miles an hour was the fastest ever made in a 500-mile race. In fact, the first four finishers all broke the previous speed record of 109.069 miles an hour, set last year by Meyer.

The last 90 miles of the race were as thrilling as any one of the 170,000 spectators could want to see. At 409 miles Shaw seized the lead from Bob Swanson of Los Angeles, who had been driving for Hepburn. Ralph got back in his own car and took out after the fast-flying Indianapolis boy.

At that time he was more than 2½ laps back, but he knew he was through with pit stops. With Shaw, it was a question of whether the gas supply and tires would last. Gradually Hepburn pulled up. When Shaw went into his next-to-last lap he was 28 seconds ahead of Hepburn. At the start of the last lap he was only 14 seconds out in front, and at the finish he was slightly more than two seconds to the good.

Ted Horn of Los Angeles, who won second last year, was the third place winner. Meyer wound up in fourth place after a masterful bit of driving in the latter stages of the race. Cliff Bergere of Hollywood, Calif., was fifth; Fred Frame of Los Angeles, driving relief for Bill Cummings of Indianapolis, was sixth; Billy Devore of Kansas City was seventh; Tony Gulotta of Kansas City was eighth; George Connor of San Bernardino, Calif., was ninth, and Louis Tomei of Portland, Ore., was tenth.

Kelley Wins A. A. U. Title

NORWICH, Conn., June 1 (AP)—The heat and Johnny Kelley of Arlington, Mass., were too much today for the field of 32 in the National A. A. U. 15-kilometer run here and the Bay State marathoner won the event by nearly a quarter of a mile. Eino Pentti of the Millrose A. A., Brooklyn, N. Y., was second. Kelley, running unattached, made the 19 laps in 51m. 1s. His time was slow because of the heat which forced several starters to drop from the race.

Perry Net Victor

LONDON, June 1 (AP)—Fred Perry, former world amateur champion, won his first professional tennis series in England Saturday when he defeated Ellsworth Vines in the third and deciding match at Wembley. The scores were, 6—4, 6—4, 12—10. In a preliminary match, Hans Nusselin of Germany beat Bill Tilden, 10—8, 6—3.

College Polo Results

Army 11, Harvard 3.
Cornell 9, New Mexico M. I. 7.

Shute Defeats McSpaden To Keep Golf Crown

PITTSBURGH, June 1 (AP)—Denny Shute, the cold, emotionless Boston golfer, wore the professional championship crown again today because he came through the 37th hole to conquer Harold "Jug" McSpaden, 1 up.

After a great rally down the stretch as the sun was sinking over the hills of the Pittsburgh Field Club yesterday, dour Denny finally caught young McSpaden of Winchester, Mass.

They were all square after 36 holes and moved to the 37th, the No. 1 hole. A man with an ounce less courage might have weakened there. Not once in the preceding five rounds had Denny been able to rake in a par on it. Almost every opponent had beaten him there. The championship as well as $1000 in prize money rode on that one hole. But he did not flinch.

McSpaden Missed

He banged one down the middle after McSpaden had driven in the rough and skidded through a trap with his approach, Denny clipped a 4-iron shot that covered the pin all the way and dropped 18 feet short. McSpaden chipped 8 feet away, apparently sure of a four.

But Shute wasn't content with a half. Fully realizing this hole had caused him trouble, he still disdained to play safe. He struck his putt badly past the cup and holed it coming back to grab the title, as McSpaden missed.

It was a tough one for McSpaden to lose. The first had been just as fortunate for "Jug" as it had been a nightmare for Denny. McSpaden had won it from Shute in both championship rounds. Once with a birdie. But he couldn't handle it when it counted most.

McSpaden was heartbroken, for he had thrown away the title several times, particularly on the 36th, where he missed a 6-footer for a win. His failure cost him a trip to Europe with the Rider Cup team, though he still has a chance to make it by outscoring 11 other fellows in the national open next month.

Shute explained he wasn't upset by having to risk the title on the first hole. "I'd missed a par here so often, I figured the percentage was in my favor."

As long ago as last winter, Shute felt he would win again. He captured the title in November and the P. G. A. made him a "short-term" champion by scheduling this year's fixture in May.

He was set on retaining it.

Sure He'd Win

Denny confidentially told intimates a week ago he'd win.

"I was off my game a few weeks ago but that suited me all right. I thought I'd get back in form just about in time for this tournament, and I did.

"Jug played a great game and I think he deserves a place on the Ryder Cup team," he said.

Shute credited a 6 foot putt he rolled in for a half on the 33d hole as the turning point of the match. "It kept me from being dormie three and left me almost my only opening to win."

The tides of the big battle turned often. Off to a flying start, MacSpaden was three up after 5 holes. But Denny rammed home three birdies to turn the quarter-pole all square. He kept up that hot stretch to lead "Jug" three holes at the midway mark.

Then while Denny temporarily lost control of his woods, McSpaden fired a sub-par 34 on the third nine to catch up and go ahead.

McSpaden finally had Denny two down and three to go. But Shute took the 34th and 35th and got his half when "Jug" failed to get down his winning putt on the 36th.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	23	12	.657
Cleveland	18	14	.563
Detroit	20	17	.541
Boston	16	15	.516
Chicago	18	17	.514
Washington	17	20	.459
Philadelphia	15	18	.455
St. Louis	10	24	.294

Results May 29

Boston 4, Washington 2.
New York 9, Philadelphia 4.
New York 10, Philadelphia 3.
St. Louis 13, Detroit 9.
Chicago 4, Cleveland 1.
Cleveland 15, Chicago 3.

Results May 30

Washington 11, Boston 4.
New York 13, Philadelphia 1.
Chicago 9, Cleveland 6.
Detroit 18, St. Louis 3.

Results May 31

Washington 6, Philadelphia 3.
Washington 6, Philadelphia 1.
Chicago 5, St. Louis 2.
Chicago 9, St. Louis 8.
Cleveland 7, Detroit 1.
Cleveland 6, Detroit 5 (11 innings).
New York 4, Boston 3.
Boston 8, New York 2.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	23	12	.657
New York	23	15	.605
Chicago	22	16	.579
St. Louis	18	18	.500
Brooklyn	16	18	.471
Boston	15	19	.441
Philadelphia	16	21	.432
Cincinnati	11	25	.306

Results May 29

Brooklyn 2, Boston 1.
Boston 4, Brooklyn 3.
New York 10, Philadelphia 4.
New York 4, Philadelphia 2.
Chicago 4, Cincinnati 2.
Chicago 4, Cincinnati 2.
Pittsburgh 9, St. Louis 4.
St. Louis 2, Pittsburgh 1.

Results May 30

Boston 11, Brooklyn 4.
Pittsburgh 7, St. Louis 4.
Philadelphia 6, New York 3.
Chicago 7, Cincinnati 1.

Results May 31

Philadelphia 6, Boston 3.
Philadelphia 9, Boston 6.
Cincinnati 8, Pittsburgh 3.
Pittsburgh 7, Cincinnati 5.
Brooklyn 10, New York 3.
New York 5, Brooklyn 4.
Chicago 4, St. Louis 2.
Chicago 6, St. Louis 3.

C. A. B. A. Quits A. A. U.

VANCOUVER, June 1 (C. P.)—Walter Hardwick, president of the Canadian Amateur Basketball Association recently announced that his organization had notified the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada of its intention to break off affiliation with that body.

College Tennis Results

Army 6, Navy 5.
C. C. N. Y. 9, Fordham 0.
Colby 7, Maine 2.
Hamilton 7, Rochester 2.
Maryland 15, Penn State 0.
Michigan St. 8, Western Reserve 1.
Pittsburgh 9, Duquesne 0.
Princeton 9, Navy 0.
Williams 9, Trinity 0.
W. Maryland 8, Catholic U. 0.

Supporting Cast Lifts Panthers To IC4A Honors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 1—Once more the result of the sixty-first annual track and field championships of the I. C. 4 A. illustrates the importance of developing a strong supporting group to win the team honors. As a result, the team of the University of Pittsburgh barely scraped past the favored team of Columbia University by half a point, with the rest of the field trailing far behind.

This is the first time Pittsburgh has won an I. C. 4 A. team championship, while Columbia has not been a victor during the present century. The scores, 30½ to 30, were largely effected by the supporting cast to the lone star of Pittsburgh, John Woodruff, who won the quarter and half, as expected. But two second places, by Mason in the 220, the last event on the program, and Taano, in the javelin, a third and a fifth by Kenneth Ryden, in the hurdles, a tie for second place, with 2½ points, by Bennett in the high jump, and third places to Arthur Thomas, hundred, and Tost, mile, made up the total.

Columbia, on the other hand, had four champions to its credit, with Ben Johnson showing his finest form in the sprints and broad jump and Danny Taylor winning the shot-put. But Richard Ganslen had to be content with second in the pole vault, with Standish Medina of Princeton beating him out by an inch. Ryan dropped back to third in the shot-put when Dimitri Zaitz, in a late heave, nosed him out 49 6⅛ to 49 5¾, and Herb Weast was fifth in the hundred and fourth in the broad jump. In the latter he was also close to third place, as Palmer Way of Princton led him by only ⅜ of an inch. But these three narrow margins spelled the difference between team victory and defeat.

Cornell took third place with 23 points collected by two champions, James Hucker in the low hurdles, and Howard Welch in the mile, but the most remarkable record was made by Michigan State University, which did not win an event, but accumulated 20½ points.

One lone new record and a tie of another were the total accomplishments of the day. Hucker lowered the oldest record on the book when he broke the low hurdle record of A. C. Kraentzlein, by running the final of the low hurdles in 23.2 as against Kraentzlein's 23.6, while Woodruff, in the quarter, tied the record made by William A. Carr of 47 seconds. But track records, even though made by aspirants for the Olympic team, went right and left on the fast Randall's Island track which will probably retain the championships for another year at least, from the viewpoint of the officials, who lauded it highly for standing up so well in spite of adverse weather conditions before the meet. G. E. T.

36 State Commissioners Named for Semi-Pro Ball

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 1 (AP)—Honus Wagner, high commissioner of semi-professional baseball, in conference here recently with Ramond Dumont, president of the national semi-pro baseball congress, approved appointments of 36 state commissioners to supervise state tournaments throughout the country during July. The national tournament will be held at Wichita, Kans., in August.

Wagner said the remaining 12 state commissionerships will be announced before June 15.

Commissioners and cities of state tournaments include:

East—John Nagle, Hartford, Conn.; R. E. Miller, Portland, Me.; Edward M. Cartullo, Boston, Mass.; William L. Cain, Manchester, N. H.; Bob S. Frzoni, Rutland, Vt.

Wagner said the 48 state champions will compete in 30 regional playoff series with the winners eligible to compete in the national finals.

College Baseball Results

(May 29)

Army 8, Navy 3.
Brown 4, Amherst 1.
Colgate 6, Syracuse 4.
Columbia 7, Pennsylvania 5.
Dartmouth 8, Cornell 4.
Cornell 5, Dartmouth 1.
Fordham 21, Brooklyn 0.
Hamilton 7, Rochester 5.
Harvard 6, Columbia 4.
Holy Cross 11, Providence 3.
Juniata 6, Lebanon Valley 5.
L. I. U. 9, K. of C. 3.
Manhattan 8, C. C. N. Y. 3.
Mass. St. 5, Vermont 3.
Michigan Normal 7, Toledo 5.
Michigan State 4, Michigan 1.
Montclair S. T. 3, Savage 0.
New York A. C. 17, N. Y. U. 2.
Penn State 10, Bucknell 4.
Princeton 7, Harvard 2.
Rhode Island 8, Maine 7.
Springfield 3, New Hampshire 0.
St. Joseph's 12, Geo. Williams 1.
Temple 5, Penn A. C. 4.
Union 15, Rensselaer P. I. 7.
Williams 15, Trinity 7.
Wisconsin 9, Notre Dame 0.
Worcester P. I. 8, Northeastern 0.
Yale 6, Story A. C. 2.

(May 31)

Amherst 11, Williams 2.
Brown 4, Harvard 2.
Colby 3, Maine 0.
Holy Cross 6, Boston C. 4.
Fordham 17, New York U. 5.
Mass. State 13, Union 0.
Norwich 16, Middlebury 1.
Providence 9, Rhode Island 1.
Trinity 11, Yale 5.
Union 13, Mass. State 0.
Vermont 7, Tufts 5.

International League

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	28	10	.737
Montreal	22	12	.647
Buffalo	19	16	.543
Syracuse	19	19	.500
Toronto	19	20	.487
Rochester	16	19	.457
Jersey City	12	21	.364
Baltimore	8	26	.235

Results May 29

Baltimore 8, Jersey City 3.
Montreal 4, Toronto 1.
Newark 8, Syracuse 6.
Rochester 5, Buffalo 3.

Results May 30

Syracuse 6, Newark 2.
Newark 2, Syracuse 1.
Montreal 12, Toronto 8.
Montreal 7, Toronto 5.
Rochester 13, Buffalo 1.
Baltimore 11, Jersey City 1.

Results May 31

Newark 6, Jersey City 0.
Newark 2, Jersey City 1.
Montreal 7, Rochester 3.
Montreal 2, Rochester 1.
Buffalo 12, Toronto 7.
Buffalo 10, Toronto 7.
Syracuse 10, Baltimore 5.
Baltimore 9, Syracuse 2.

College Track Results

Iowa State 80, Drake 50.
Navy 68, Army 58.
Union 67, Rensselaer P. I. 59.
Wisconsin 78, Minneapolis 48.

College Lacrosse Result

C. C. N. Y. 12, Alumni 2.

Navy Concludes Sprint Season With Victories

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 1—The sprint season in college rowing was concluded on Saturday, with most of the crews now turning their attention to Poughkeepsie or New London for the final races of the season.

The feature of the week end brought still another series of victories to the oarsmen of the United States Naval Academy, when they concluded their lighter labors with a clean sweep over the crews of Harvard and University of Pennsylvania in the Adams Cup races on the Schuylkill. This was the first defeat for the Cantabs this season, while the Navy crews head to Poughkeepsie as favorites, without a defeat chalked up against them.

The race Saturday between the varsities was extremely close, by a single second or less than a quarter of a length, as Navy took the lead at the start, only to be overtaken and passed by the Pennsylvania crew, which showed great improvement over its previous performances, until the final quarter found them wanting as the other crews speeded up for the finish, and the Navy power finally carried them ahead by the slightest of margins at the mark boat.

Syracuse maintained its lead for the season over Cornell, by winning the varsity and junior varsity races in their spring day regatta on Cayuga Lake, but the Cornell freshmen nosed out the Syracuse first-year men by a slight margin to prevent a clean sweep. Both of these will now head for Poughkeepsie, as will Navy, though Penn has decided to abandon its privilege for this year, and disbanded following Saturday's race.

The draw for positions at Poughkeepsie will be made tomorrow, at the office of the Intercollegiate stewards in New York, with the hours at which the three races, for freshmen at two miles, junior varsity at three miles and the customary four-mile race for varsity crews, will be started, on the fixed date, June 22. G. E. T.

Alice Marble at Weybridge

WEYBRIDGE, Eng., June 1 (AP)—Alice Marble, United States champion, defeated Jean Burritt of Toronto, 6—2, 6—0, in the second round of the St. George's Hill tennis tournament today.

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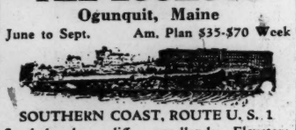

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Dealings were unusually slow during the greater part of the session and transfers were at the rate of about 750,000 shares.

Virtually all classes of shares fell back with steels, rails, motors, rubbers and coppers conspicuous.

Prominent on the retreat were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Pennsylvania, Southern Pacific, Great Northern, Baltimore & Ohio, Southern Railway, Northern Pacific, Chrysler, General Motors, Yellow Truck, U. S. Rubber, Goodyear, Goodrich, Anaconda, Kennecott, Cerro de Pasco, American Smelting, Standard Oil of N. J., Texas Corp., Seaboard Oil, Pure Oil, Continental Oil, General Electric, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, International Harvester, Oliver Farm, Boeing, Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, American Telephone, Electric Power & Light, Public Service of N. J., Celanese and Loew's.

Rail loans dipped in an irregular bond market today.

Selling of carriers was attributed to disappointment over earnings owing to large outlays for maintenance.

Down fractions to a point or so were Alleghany 5s of 1949, North Western 4¾s, Great Northern 4s, C-K-T 5s, and Nickel Plate 4½s.

Limited declines were recorded by American Telephone 3¼s, American Water Works 6s, Anaconda 4½s, International Telephone 5s, Pacific Gas 3¾s, and Studebaker 6s. Pure Oil 4¼s with warrants were off about 2.

In demand were Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Goodyear 5s, International Hydro Electric 6s, McKesson & Robbins 5½s, North American 5s, Texas Corp. 3½s and Pennsylvania 4½s.

The United States Government list was steady and quiet. Up a little were Treasury 2¾s of 1951, the 3s of 1955, the 3¼s of 1941 and 1946. The 2¾s of 1954 were off a little.

In the foreign division slight gains by Uruguay 6s, Belgian 6s and Argentine 6s contrasted with trifling losses in Rome 6½s, Peru 6s and Polish 8s.

NEW YORK, June 1 (AP)—Curb market shares gave up fractions to or more points today.

Losers were Aluminum Co., Arkansas Natural Gas, Cities Service, Electric Bond & Share, Lake Shore Mines, Gulf Oil, Carrier Corp., Cooper Bessemer, Hudson Bay Mining, Pantepec Oil, St. Regis Paper, United Wall Paper, Wayne Pump and Wright Hargreaves. Newmont Mining was down about 4.

Atlantic & Pacific gained more than a point on the announcement the company would repurchase employees' stock at $90 a share.

Trading in London Market Is Quiet

London—Trading in the London stock market continued quiet, but slightly increased interest was taken in speculative sections under the lead of Kaffirs.

Industrial issues were inactive and easier. Domestic rails were idle and steady. British funds were dull despite interest disbursements amounting to around £45,000,000 which were partly offset by call of £25,000,000 of 2½ per cent national defense bonds.

International issues after a steady opening later turned firmer.

Following the surprise Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. profits and bonus announcement, oil issues were more active and firmer.

Rubber shares were slightly improved in sympathy with the commodity which recovered to 9¾d.

Westinghouse Net Shows Large Gain

NEW YORK (AP) — Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company reports for the March quarter net income of $5,341,912 compared with $3,732,454 in the like 1936 period.

Sales billed in the first quarter totaled $46,673,300 against $33,981,280 a year ago, a gain of 37 per cent, while orders booked were $74,242,584 against $42,515,469, up 75 per cent.

Unfilled orders at March 31, last, totaled $73,735,326.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Europe		
Sterling:	Today	Last	Prev. Parity
Demand	$4.92⅛	$4.94⅜	$8.2397
Cables	4.93¾	4.94⅝	8.2397
France—franc	.0446	.0446½	.0661
Belgium—belga	.1686	.1688½	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2282	.2287	§
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526½	.0526
Germany—mark	.4013	.4016	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5498	.5498	§
Sweden—krona	.2542	.2548	.4537
Norway—krone	.2477	.2483	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2201	.2206	.4537
Spain—pesota			.3267
Greece—drachma	.0091	.0091	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1875	.1880	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0349	.0349	§
Finland—finm'k	.0219	.0219	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1975	.1975	.2981
Poland—zloty	.1900	.1900	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233	.0233	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso¶	.3050	.3055	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0653	.0650	.2025
Chile—peso	.0517	.0517	.2060
Peru—sol	.2575	.2587½	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5750†	.5700†	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2875	.2882	.8440
India—rupee	.3723	.3722	.6180
Java—florin	.5520	.5520	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3056	.3062½	*
Shanhai—dol	.2904	.2994	*
Straits Stlmnts—dol	.5812½	.5812½	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5012½	.5012½	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.0012½	1.0012½	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper peso.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	46⅛	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	47	47	47	— ⅜
84½	63¾	Acme Steel (4)	*1	74	74	74	—2
22⅜	15	Adams Exp (.30g)	18	16¾	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
28⅝	24½	Adams-Millis (2)	x	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	M'y 26
36	20¾	Addressog (.60g)	*3	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	+ ¼
4⅜	2¼	Advance Rume	1	2½	2½	2½	M'y 28
80¼	67¼	Air Reduc (1a)	10	71¼	69	69	—3⅜
5¼	2¾	Air-Way El Ap	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	
15¾	11⅜	Alaska Jun (.60a)	6	12	11¾	11¾	— ¼
5⅜	2⅜	Alleghany	47	3¼	2⅞	3	— ¼
58½	43	Alleg pf xw	2	50	49⅞	49⅞	M'y 10
59¾	43½	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	46	46	46	—1½
59	43¾	Alleg pf $40 ww	6	47½	44½	47½	M'y 28
52⅛	35	Alleg pr pf	9	40¼	38½	40	M'y 28
45⅜	33	Alleg Steel (.80g)	5	32⅝	31¼	31¼	—2⅜
27⅞	19	Allen Indust (1)	1	19	19	19	— ½
258½	218	Al Chem & Dye (6)	3	228	228	228	—4
33⅛	22⅞	Allied Mills (2g)	4	23½	22¼	22½	— ⅜
21⅞	15	Allied Strs (.20g)	13	16⅜	16	16⅜	— ⅛
85	78	Allied St pf (5)	1	78	78	78	M'y 28
83½	58½	Allis-Ch Mfg (½g)	14	58	57	57½	—2⅜
39¾	27½	Alpha P Cem (1)	7	28	27¾	28	M'y 25
8⅞	4⅜	Amal Lea	5	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅝
52¼	44¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	M'y 24
114⅞	90	Amerada (2)	2	94½	94	94½	—1
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (1g)	3	92	90½	92	—2
41⅜	21½	Am Bank Note (½g)	3	23½	22⅞	22⅞	—1½
80¾	57¼	Am Brake Shoe (2)	1	64	64	64	
121	95½	Am Can (4a)	7	99¼	98¼	98½	— ½
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	2	157	156	157	M'y 27
71	50½	Am Car & Fdy (¼g)	1	54¾	54¾	54¾	—1¼
104½	87	Am Car & F pf (4g)	1	91	91	91	M'y 24
99½	72	Am Ch & Cable (1g)	5	90½	90	90½	—1
148	115	Am Ch & C pf (5)	2	135	135	135	—1½
105¼	98	Am Chicle (4a)	2	106	106	106	M'y 28
23⅜	13⅝	Am Colortype	2	16½	16	16	—1
30¾	22⅝	Am Coml Alco	5	23	23	23	— ½
33⅜	25¼	Am Crystal Sug (2g)	7	26	25¾	25¾	—1¼
13½	8⅛	Am Encaus Til	5	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
17	10¾	Am Europ	1	12½	12½	12½	M'y 24
13¾	7¼	Am & For Pow	10	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅜
58⅞	37	Am & F P $6 pf	5	37	37	37	— ½
68⅞	45	Am & F P $7 pf	10	49¼	48	49¼	— ¼
38½	18½	Am & F P 2 pf	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ¼
21	16¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	17	17	17	— ½
11¼	6½	Am Hide & Lea	4	7⅜	7⅜	7½	— ⅛
55¾	37½	Am Hi & L pf (3)	*	41¾	41¾	41¾	M'y 28
52¾	42	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	2	43	43	43	— ⅛
4¾	2½	Am Ice	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	M'y 28
27⅝	17⅛	Am Ice pf (1g)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	M'y 28
17¾	13⅛	Am Internat	3	13½	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
58⅞	42½	Am Loco	6	44	43⅜	43⅜	—2⅞
125	107	Am Loco pf	3	109	108	108	M'y 27
29¾	20½	Am M & Fdy (½g)	5	20¾	20½	20½	— ½
13⅜	9	Am M & Met (.45g)	2	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
68¾	45½	Am Met (¼g)	10	51¼	51	51	M'y 28
129½	115	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	112	112	112	—5
16½	8⅛	Am Pow & Lt	14	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
87⅛	53	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	3	58½	58⅛	58⅛	— ¼
72½	43¾	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	5	48⅜	47¾	47¾	— ⅝
29½	20⅛	Am Rad & St S (.60)	60	21⅜	20½	21	— ¾
45¼	31⅜	Am Roll Mill (1.20)	35	33½	32¼	32¾	—1¼
36	28	Am Safety Raz (2)	2	29	29	29	M'y 27
29	22¼	Am Seating	14	25½	25¼	25¼	— ¾
105¾	79⅜	Am Smelt & R (2¼g)	31	89	87⅛	88½	—1¾
154	138½	Am Smelt pf (7)	2	143¼	143¼	143¼	M'y 26
107⅛	105	Am Smelt 2 pf (6)	1	105⅓	105⅓	105⅓	M'y 27
67½	57½	Am Snuff (3a)	5	58	58	58	M'y 24
73¼	48⅜	Am St Fdrs (1g)	18	55	54	54	—1⅛
26½	19¼	Am Stores (2)	1	19	19	19	— ½
56⅞	43½	Am Sugar Ref (2)	1	45½	45½	45½	M'y 28
143¾	125⅞	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	126	126	126	M'y 27
25⅞	21½	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	*8	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅛
187	160⅛	Am Tel & Tel (9)	28	166	164¼	164½	—1½
99	74¼	Am Tob (5)	6	76	76	76	—1
99⅞	74⅛	Am Tob B (5)	13	78½	77	77¼	— ¾
150½	128¼	Am Tob pf (6)	5	134¾	134½	134½	— ⅛
20⅛	13⅛	Am Type Fdrs	15	14	13¾	13⅞	— ¼
29½	16¾	Am Wat Wks (.40g)	17	18⅜	17¾	18⅜	— ⅜
107	94½	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	94	94	94	— ½
14⅜	8⅜	Am Woolen	6	9	8¾	8¾	— ¼
79	59¾	Am Wool of (2k)	*2	62¼	61¾	61¾	M'y 28
20	6⅜	Am Zinc L&S	6	12¼	12⅛	12¼	— ⅛
185	100	Am Zinc L&S pf		85	185	185	Apr 8
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¼g)	1	55	55	55	—4
69½	47¾	Anaconda (¾g)	190	53⅞	52⅛	53¼	—1½
97	79	Anacon W & C (1½g)	2	82½	82½	82½	M'y 25
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (.15g)	4	19⅞	19½	19½	— ¼
37½	22	Andes Cop	1	23	23	23	M'y 27
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	2	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	M'y 25
46	40	Arch-Dan-M (1g)	2	42¼	42	42¼	
111	107¾	Armour Del pf (7)	1	108½	108½	108½	M'y 28
1¾	7	Arm Ill (.35g)	52	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅝
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	1	92¼	92¼	92¼	+1½
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	105	105	105	M'y 27
70½	57½	Armstrong Cork (1g)	6	63½	62¼	63	— ⅝
16¼	12	Arnold-Const (¾g)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
17⅜	10	Artloom	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
24¾	15⅜	Assd Dry Gds	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅜	— ¾
101	92½	Asd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	92½	92½	92½	M'y 24
125	114	Asd D Gd 2 pf (3½k)	*1	112	112	112	—1¼
57½	49⅝	Assoc Invest (2)	1	52	52	52	M'y 19
94¾	69½	Atch T & S F (2e)	36	82⅛	80¾	81¾	—1¼
104	97½	Atchison pf (5)	6	99½	99¼	99¼	— ¼
55½	44⅛	Atl Cst Line	23	48	46¼	47¼	—1⅜
29	19¾	Atl G & W In	2	20½	20½	20½	M'y 24
44	30⅜	Atl G & W In pf	1	32	32	32	M'y 26
37	28	Atl Refin (1)	10	29¼	29	29⅛	— ⅝
116½	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	107	107	107	M'y 21
18½	15¼	Atlas Corp (.80)	17	15⅜	15¼	15¼	— ½
52⅝	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	4	50½	50½	50½	
94	70	Atlas Pow (1½g)	*1	70¼	70¼	70¼	—1½
18¼	12¼	Atlas Tack (¼g)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
36¾	21⅞	Auburn Auto	3	22½	22	22	—1¾
9½		Aust Nich	3	6	6	6	M'y 27
9¼	5⅜	Aviation Corp	14	6⅛	6	6	— ⅜

—B—

11¼	6¼	Baldwin Loc	22	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
9½	5⅜	Baldwin Loc asd	7	5¾	5⅜	5⅝	— ¼
120	86¾	Baldwin Loc pf	1	90½	90½	90½	—1¾
120	88½	Baldwin Loc pf asd	1	92¾	92¾	92¾	M'y 28
40½	20⅜	Balt & Ohio	59	31⅜	29⅜	30½	—1½
47¾	33⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	22	36	35	35	—1½
45	38½	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	42	42	42	M'y 21
43⅜	29⅜	Barber Co (¾g)	8	30⅜	29¾	30⅜	— ⅜
32	24½	Barker Bros	7	26½	25¾	24¼	—1¼
35¼	24¼	Barnsdall (1)	28	26⅝	26¼	26⅜	— ⅜
20¼	14¼	Bayuk Cigar (⅜g)	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅜
28¾	22½	Beatrice Cr (1g)	2	23½	23½	23½	—1⅛
105¾	101¾	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	2	103	103	103	— ½
112	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	109½	109½	109½	M'y 26
15¾	12	Beiding-Hem (1)	7	12⅛	12	12	— ¼
87	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	1	86¼	86¼	86¼	M'y 18
30⅞	19⅛	Bendix Aviat (½g)	13	20¾	19¾	19¾	— ¾
23¾	20⅜	Benef Ind Ln (.95g)	9	20¾	20½	20⅝	— ¼
62¾	50½	Best & Co (2½a)	3	51½	51¼	51¼	M'y 24
105½	73	Beth Stl (1g)	36	84	82¾	83⅜	—1¾
20	18½	Beth Stl 5% pf (1)	2	18½	18½	18½	— ¼
129½	115¾	Beth Stl 7% pf (7)	3	116½	116½	116½	M'y 28
69¾	51½	Bigelow-San (1¼g)	3	54¼	54	54	
38	26½	Black & Deck (¾g)	5	35	34½	34½	—2
29⅞	22	Blaw-Knox (.45g)	12	24⅜	23¼	23¼	—1¾
49¾	31⅜	Boeing Airpl	13	35	34	35	— ¾
48⅛	40⅞	Bohn Alum (3)	9	42½	41⅜	41⅜	— ⅞
28	24	Borden (1.60)	28	24	23⅜	23½	— ½
47	38⅞	Borg-Warner	68	45⅜	43½	44½	—1¾
15¾	8¼	Boston & Me	6	12¼	12	12	— ¾
4½	2⅛	Botany C M A	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'y 27
23¼	15	Bridgept Br (.40g)	20	16⅞	16¼	16¾	— ⅝
59⅞	41¼	Briggs Mfg (½g)	12	41½	41	41½	—1½
53½	43⅞	Briggs & Strat (3)	5	45½	45½	45½	M'y 27
47	41	Bristol-My (2.40a)	7	42⅜	42½	42½	—2½
8	3¼	Bklyn & Qu T	6	3⅞	3½	3½	— ½
38½	17⅛	Bklyn & Q T pf	3	18½	18⅜	18½	M'y 27
53	25⅜	Bklyn-Man T (2g)	12	25½	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅜
102¼	72	Bklyn-M-T-pf (6)	4	75	75	75	+1¼
52¾	31	Bklyn Un G (1.90g)	9	32¼	32	32⅛	M'y 27
50	45½	Brown Shoe (3)	1	46	46	46	M'y 28
24½	17½	Brunswick-Bal	8	19¼	18¾	18¾	— ¾
25¼	15⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	6	16¾	16½	16½	— ½
14⅞	8⅜	Budd Mfg	15	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
98	71	Budd Mfg pf	1	75	75	75	M'y 22
13	8	Budd Wheel (.20g)	9	8⅝	8¼	8½	— ⅛
45¼	31	Bullard Co (1½g)	5	36	35	35	M'y 25
65¼	50⅛	Bulova Watch (4a)	4	54	53½	53½	M'y 28
35⅜	15½	Burr Ad Mach (.80)	9	16⅜	26	26	— ¾
11¾	7	Bush Term	6	7¼	7	7	— ¼
39	27	Bush T 7% deb	1	26	26	26	—2
18¼	13½	Butler Bros. (.60)	11	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	
36¼	28¾	Butler Bros pf (1½)	7	29⅜	29½	29½	— ½
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Z	9	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
33¾	20⅞	Byers Co	9	22¼	21¼	21¼	—1⅛
34⅜	27	Byron Jack (½g)	5	28	28	28	— ½

—C—

48⅛	37	Calif Pack (1½a)	4	37¼	37	37	— ⅝
50¾	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	50½	50½	50½	M'y 24
6⅛	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	15	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
20⅝	12	Calumet & Hec (¾g)	21	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	— ⅜
37⅞	26	Campbell Wy (1)	7	28	27	27	— ⅜
38¼	25⅛	Can D G Ale	9	27¼	26⅜	27⅛	— ⅛
17½	12¼	Canad Pac	28	13⅜	13	13⅛	— ⅜
61⅝	43	Cann Mills (½g)	5	45	45	45	—3
8½	14⅛	Cap Adm A	5	14¾	14¾	14¾	
9¼	7	Carriers & G (.05g)	15	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
176½	138	Case (J I)		164	164	164	M'y 27
100	85½	Caterpil Tract (2)	4	9⅛	9	9	
41¼	26⅜	Celanese (⅜g)	63	38⅞	38¼	38¾	— ⅜
112⅜	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	3	111¾	111¾	111¾	+ ⅜
48¾	36½	Celotex (.40g)	1	40	40	40	—1
39¼	31	Cent Aguir (1½a)		32½	32½	32½	M'y 27
12⅝	7¼	Cent Fdy	12	7⅞	7½	7½	— ⅛
41¾	25¼	Cent R R NJ	5	24½	22½	22½	—2¾
24¾	12⅜	Cent Violeta Sug	1	14	14	14	M'y 24
14½	10⅛	Cent Rib M (.20g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¾
86⅜	60	Cerro de Pas (4)	13	66	65	65	—2⅜
23⅜	14½	Certain-teed	2	16	16	16	— ¾
60½	35½	Champ Pap & F (1a)	2	58¼	57½	57½	— 1¼
48	16⅞	Checker Cab	2	19¾	16⅞	19¾	M'y 21
68⅞	54⅞	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	50	57½	56¼	57⅛	— ¾
100	91	Ches & O pf (4)	1	97	97	97	—1
90½	77½	Ches Corp (3)	2	79	79	79	M'y 28
4¾	2½	Chi & E Ill	1	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	M'y 26
13½	6⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ¾
6⅜	3½	Chi & N W	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
19½	11½	Chi & N W pf	4	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ¾
4	2⅛	Chi Gt West	2	3½	3½	3½	
18¼	11	Chi Gt West pf	4	12¾	2⅛	12¼	— ⅞
32	24½	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	14	26	5	25⅞	— ⅛
3¼	2	Chi M St P & P	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7¼	4⅜	Chi M St P & P pf	14	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
33	21	Chi Pneu T	2	24¾	23½	23½	—1⅜
70½	55¾	Chi Pneu T pf (7½k)	1	57½	57½	57½	—2¾
3⅜	2⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
8¾	5¼	C R I & P 6% pf	8	6	6	6	+ ⅛
10½	6½	C R I & P 7% pf	4	6⅝	6½	6⅝	M'y 27
27½	18	Chi Yell Cab (2)	1	18	18	18	M'y 28
22½	15¾	Chick Cot Oil	1	17½	17½	17½	— ½
15⅞	12½	Childs Co	8	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
35¼	106½	Chrysler (5½g)	88	111½	109½	111½	— ⅞
21⅜	18⅞	City Ice & F (2)	5	19	18⅞	19	
10⅜	7	City Stores	2	7¾	7⅜	7¾	M'y 27
40¼	32¼	Clark Equip (1.60)	4	36¾	36¼	36¼	—1¼
44¾	35	Clev Gr Br (½g)	3	40	40	40	—1
98⅞	78	Cluett Pea (3)	1	93	93	93	M'y 25
170½	122½	Coca-Cola (2)	1	155	155	15 5	+ ⅛
87⅜	57	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	58½	58	58	M'y 14
25¾	19½	Colg-Palm (1½)	15	19⅜	19½	19¾	— ⅜
104½	102¼	Colg-Palm pf (6)	1	102	102	102	—1½
62¾	51⅜	Coll & Aik (2a)	5	51	50	50	—2⅝
51⅞	33	Col Fuel & Ir (1g)	6	34¾	33¾	34¾	M'y 28
20⅞	11⅛	Colum G&E (.20g)	30	11¾	11½	11¾	
108	87	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	87	86½	86½	— ½
39½	31	Colum Pic vtc (1a)	5	34½	33½	33½	—1¼
46⅛	38½	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	42⅛	42⅝	42⅝	M'y 26
125¾	111	Colum Carb (4a)	5	115	115	115	—3¼
69¼	56¾	Coml Credit (4)	8	61½	61	61	—2¾
114	100	Coml Crd pf (4¼)	2	106	106	106	+ ½
80¼	63½	Coml Inv Tr (4)	10	67	66½	67	—1¼
120	103⅞	Cm I Tr cv pf (4¼)	3	108	107¼	107¼	M'y 28
21¼	12⅜	Coml Solv (.60a)	27	13¾	13½	13½	— ¼
4⅛	2	Comwith & Sou	46	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
75⅜	47¾	Com & Sou pf (3)	4	53½	53	53	M'y 28
19¼	13¼	Conde Nast	1	15½	15½	15½	M'y 24
45½	36	Congoleum-N (2)	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	— ¼
19¼	14½	Congress Cig	1	14½	14½	14½	M'y 21
18⅞	11⅛	Consol Cigar	1	12	12	12	+ ¼
13¼	8⅛	Con Coal	6	10¾	10½	10¾	— ⅜
49⅞	34	Con Edis (1g)	19	35⅜	34¾	35	— ½
30	20¼	Con Edis pf (5)	9	103¾	103½	103½	— ½
5¾	3	Con Film	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
18¾	12⅜	Con Film pf	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
13½	9¼	Con Laundries	1	10½	10½	10½	— ½
17⅞	14½	Con Oil (.80)	42	15½	15⅛	15¼	— ⅜
105¾	104¾	Con Oil $5 pf (5)	*1	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	M'y 21
10⅜	5½	Con RR Cuba pf	1	6½	6½	6½	M'y 28
1⅜	⅜	Con Text	8	¾	¾	¾	M'y 28
37⅜	20⅜	Contnr Corp (1.20)	21	31½	30½	30⅞	— ⅞
37¾	21¾	Cont Bak A	4	23⅜	22⅞	23	—1
5¼	2⅞	Cont Bak B	12	3	2⅞	2⅞	
109¾	87	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	90	90	90	
69½	50⅝	Con Can (3)	19	55½	54	54	—1½
25¾	19¾	Cont Dia Fib (1g)	5	20⅞	20½	20⅞	M'y 28
42¾	35⅜	Cont Ins (1.60a)	8	36⅞	36⅛	36¼	— ⅜
3⅞

Business and Industry

Farmers Take in $659,000,000 in April, Highest in 7 Years

Commerce and Finance

Cotton Textile Industry Prepares To Curtail Output

Weekly Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Although trading continued relatively light in primary cotton gray goods markets during the past week, buying of print cloths, and particularly of some of the narrow constructions, for industrial purposes was reported in several quarters of the market and in some cases ran into considerable yardage as buyers sought to cover their needs at the present price levels.

In spite of this activity, however, sales for the week totaled less than 15 per cent of the current volume of output. Cotton manufacturing executives, seeing their bank of unfilled orders dwindling fast, began to give serious consideration to shortening their current weekly output. Curtailment was rapidly spreading and extended not only to the fine goods mills, some of which are closing down equipment as fast as current orders expire, but also to some of the coarse goods mills, and causing them to keep production well within the double shift basis.

Ask for Shipments

Cotton goods producers were quick to note that many of their customers, who were asking several weeks ago to have shipments deferred, are now ordering the yardage shipped out as fast as possible, and in some cases are even anticipating deliveries. Consequently, gray goods and finished goods, too, are moving out of warehouses very rapidly both at the gray goods mills and at the finishing plants. To mill men this is an indication that jobbers and wholesalers are rapidly regaining their confidence and are willing to pile up yardage in their own establishments awaiting an increase of prices or an increase of buying demand, or both.

Some increase in the volume of inquiry was reported both in fine goods and in coarse goods markets, and it was significant that there was a halt in the gradual weakening in the price schedule. Second hand offerings were withdrawn in many cases as the owners decided there was more profit to be made from selling the goods in the finished state rather than turning them over in the gray.

Some Print Sales

Print cloths were moving in moderate volume, especially the narrow widths which were very firm in price and were wanted for quick deliveries which were seldom available. On standard 39-inch four yard 80 squares, there were sales put through at 8⅞ cents and occasionally one at 8¾ cents, but this latter figure was hard to do, as most mills asked 9 cents and it was hard to shake this price.

Carded broadcloths were taken only in a small way during the week, with 37-inch 3.85 yard 112x60s bringing 10½ cents for nearby delivery, and 37 inch 4.10-yard 100x60s selling at 9 cents flat.

In the combed broadcloths there was more active interest from the shirting trade, and business in the 128x68s and the 136x60s was put through at 12 cents, though some earlier sales of the latter number were reported at 12½ cents.

Combed lawns showed a strengthening tendency, and mills repeatedly turned down proffered orders at an eighth to a quarter under quoted levels. Buyers tried to place sizable business on 40 inch 9 yard 76x72s at 7¾ cents, but mills promptly turned down this figure and some business was later placed at 8 cents, the full mill price.

Business in Chicago Ahead of Last Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Commercial activity in Chicago last week was boosted by heavy pre-holiday trade to a level slightly above that of the corresponding week last year, according to a report of the Chicago Association of Commerce. Purchases of sports equipment were said to have been unusually heavy.

The steel strike put a crimp in industrial activity throughout the metropolitan district, although the resultant upheaval was not so far reaching as had been expected.

Railroads reported unusually good holiday travel. In like fashion, automobile dealers indicated a new spread in interest among potential buyers.

Public utilities continued to record gains over the same period of a year previous.

McKesson & Robbins Sales Up

NEW YORK (AP)—McKesson & Robbins, chemists, reports net sales of $56,627,145 in the first four months of 1937, an increase of 18.03 per cent over the similar period for 1936.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	June 10
Home Savings Bank	June 10
Union Savings Bank	June 10
Warren Institution for Savings	June 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	June 15
East Boston Savings Bank	June 15
Eliot Savings Bank	June 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	June 15
Wildey Savings Bank	June 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	June 16
Blackstone Savings Bank	June 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	July 1
Franklin Savings Bank	July 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	July 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	June 5
Brookline Savings Bank	June 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	June 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	June 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	June 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	June 21
Grove Hall Savings Bank	June 21
Medford Savings Bank	July 1
Somerville Savings Bank	July 1

U. S. Uses 38 P. C. More Scrap in 1936

By the Associated Press

Washington

The Bureau of Mines reports that the United States used 36,469,000 gross tons of iron and steel scrap in 1936, 38 per cent more than in 1935.

Production of steel ingots increased 40 per cent.

Exports of scrap continued at a high rate but were 8 per cent below the record shipments of 1935.

Prices of iron and steel scrap were materially higher, reflecting the larger domestic demand as well as the heavy export trade.

Record Oil Output Not Far Out of Line With Consumption

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Production of crude oil in the United States at its record high level reached during the week ended May 15 is not seriously out of line with consumption, according to J. Meyer Jr. & Co. Nearly 300,000 barrels more oil were used daily in the first four months of 1937 than in the corresponding period of 1936, the company points out, and the season of heaviest consumption is only just beginning.

Consumption to May 1 was estimated at 371,521,000 barrels, over 10 per cent ahead of the 336,071,000 barrels used in the corresponding period of 1936, the company states, while output increased nearly 15 per cent to a total of about 402,602,000 barrels, approximately 31,081,000 barrels in excess of domestic demand.

"Over half of this surplus was exported," the report continues, "and the balance of 15,065,000 barrels was added to storage, raising stocks of crude oil above ground to about 303,249,000 barrels on May 1, last, an increase of approximately 5 per cent since the first of the year. These stocks, however, were still 12,140,000 barrels below the levels of this date in 1936, when storage stocks totaled 315,389,000 barrels.

"Storage stocks of crude oil, however, are of real significance only as they relate to current demand and the industry's situation in this respect is more favorable than at any time during the past 20 years. Our May 1 supply was sufficient to meet the nation's current needs for about 91 days, compared to a 109 days' supply on May 1 a year ago."

Auto Production Is Tapering Off

DETROIT, May 28 (AP)—Cram's reports a "seasonal tapering" in automobile production in estimating the total output for the current week at 134,940 cars and trucks, compared with a revised estimate of 131,306 units last week and 109,821 during the week ended May 30 last year.

Ward's Automotive Reports places this week's output at 132,425, which it compares with 136,438 last week and 106,733 for the week ended May 30, 1936. It attributes the decline in part to the fact the Ford company was not in production today because of a four-day week-end holiday. The survey said there was every indication of "a month of exceptional activity in June."

Union Light Plans Refunding Operation

ST LOUIS (AP)—Louis H. Egan, president of the Union Electric Light and Power Company, said that preliminary steps had been taken for a refunding operation intended to retire $92,041,200 in bonds and preferred stock, mostly bearing interest at 5 per cent, of the company and its subsidiaries.

Under the plan, these securities would be replaced by $80,000,000 in long-term bonds, possibly bearing 3½ per cent interest, and $15,000,000 in five-year, 3 per cent debentures.

Mohawk Carpet Sales Gain; Prospects for Year Good

Sales of Mohawk Carpet Mills, Inc., for the first four months of this year increased substantially, according to George McNeir, chairman of the company, at the annual meeting. Whereas the company had lost money in the same period of 1936, he stated, the reverse was true in 1937, and in each of the months from January to April, inclusive, there were substantial earnings.

Mr. McNeir stated that the prospects of the company for the balance of the year were excellent and quoted recent figures furnished by F. W. Dodge Corporation on home building to show the possibilities for increasing business. These figures were for the first four months of 1937, and show an increase from $191,000,000 of home building in 1936 to $340,000,000 in 1937 for the same period.

Inasmuch as the company's business is materially affected by the amount of home building, Mr. McNeir felt that the possibilities for maintenance of good earnings were excellent, and stated that unless some unforeseen developments occur, the stockholders would be extremely pleased with the semiannual statement of earnings to be published by the company for the first half of 1937.

Demand for Pneumatic Tires

NEW YORK (AP)—A rapid increase in the demand for tractor and farm implement pneumatic tires is likely to result in sales of 800,000 units this year with a value of $15,000,000, P. W. Litchfield, president of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., announced. He said about 50 per cent of new tractors this year would be equipped with such tires and this would increase to 85 or 90 per cent in the next few years.

Farmers' Income At New Recovery Peak During April

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Farm income in April was the highest in seven years, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Income for the month totaled $659,000,000 from marketings and Government payments, compared with $707,000,000 in March, and with $530,000,000 in April last year. Farm income in April, 1930, totaled $676,000,000.

The April income from marketings alone was $583,000,000, compared with $596,000,000 in March, and with $493,000,000 in April a year ago. The decline from March to April was less than usual; the large increase this April compared with last was due mainly to larger income from wheat, cotton, potatoes, and eggs.

Conservation Payments

In addition, farmers received agricultural conservation payments amounting to $76,000,000 in April, compared with $111,000,000 in March, and with $37,000,000 in April last year.

The cumulative total income from January through April this year also was the highest in seven years. It was $2,604,000,000, compared with $2,050,000,000 in the same period of 1936. Of these totals, the income from marketing alone was $2,322,000,000 this year, compared with $1,997,000,000 a year ago.

The marked increase from marketings during the first four months of this year compared with last was due to higher prices received by farmers, since the volume of marketings averaged about 5 per cent less than in the same four months of 1936, the Bureau etated.

Analysis of the income from marketings shows that most of the gain in April and in January to April this year compared with last was from crops. Prices received by producers for livestock items averaged only slightly higher this year, and the volume of marketings of these products was about unchanged.

Federal Payments

Government payments, January through April, totaled $282,000,000, compared with $53,000,000 in the same period last year. Of the total this year, $272,000,000 was in connection with the Agricultural Conservation Program, and $10,000,000 in rentals and benefits.

"Although the general level of prices received by farmers may decline some during May and June, prices of farm products will average considerably higher than in the same months of 1936, and income from farm marketings during May and June may be expected to be higher than in the previous year. Government payments to farmers during these months probably will be as large or larger than in the same months of 1936," the Bureau said.

Car Loadings Up 14 P. C. Over 1936

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 779,276 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended May 22.

This was an increase of 5607 cars, or 0.7 per cent, compared with the preceding week, an increase of 95,686, or 14.0 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 180,380 or 30.2 per cent, compared with two years ago.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This week	Incr Last week	over Year ago
Misc. freight	327,740	584	43,368
Less-than-carlot merchandise	170,150	127	8,056
Coal	117,249	987	11,089
Grain and grain products	26,154	†751	†5,196
Livestock	13,713	1,146	2,360
Forest products	41,747	2,266	8,333
Ore	72,272	1,206	25,416
Coke	10,251	42	2,060

†Decrease.

Lists 191 Security Issues Maturing in Next 15 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A selected list of 191 railroad, industrial and public utility issues maturing within the next 15 years has been prepared by Edward B. Smith & Co. for the convenience of institutions.

The list presents in tabular form the call price, approximate price range during the first four months of this year, and price and approximate yield to maturity as of May 6, the issues being arranged according to order of maturity for greater ease of selection. Bonds of diversified character and of varying quality have been designedly included to meet the requirements of different types of investment policy.

$1,700,000 to Be Spent On Nash Auto Factories

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

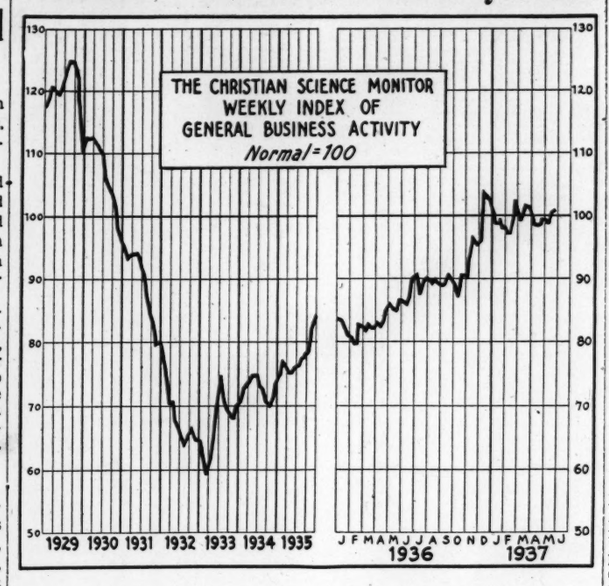
NEW YORK—Expenditures of $1,700,000 will be made immediately for the modernization and expansion of the Nash automobile factories at Milwaukee, Racine and Kenosha, George W. Mason, president of Nash-Kelvinator Corporation, announced.

The program has for its objective an increase of 30 per cent in production capacity of the factories manufacturing Nash and Lafayette cars. Extensive changes will be made both at the Racine and Kenosha plants and at the Seamen Body Company in Milwaukee, the latter a Nash-Kelvinator subsidiary.

Opposes Reorganization Plan

NEW YORK (AP)—The protective committee for the $4 cumulative preferred stock of Standard Gas & Electric Co announced it would oppose the amended plan of reorganization as unfair to the preferred stockholders and to the company.

Monitor Business Index Shows Further Moderate Weekly Gain



The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity persisted in its recovery from the mid-April slump. The latest advance carried the index to 100.8 (prel.) on May 22 from 100.5 on May 15. This compared with 85.3 on May 23, 1936.

Increases were reported for all three of the series included in the index. For two series the advances were contrary to seasonal expectations.

Electricity production continued to gain against a downward seasonal movement. Although the increase was moderate, it was more than sufficient to offset the allowance for the uptrend in the series.

With the exception of two weeks in April, the reported data for miscellaneous car loadings for the week ended May 22 were the highest for this year. However, despite a contraseasonal gain in the latest figures, the adjusted index for these series is still somewhat below the high levels of the first quarter of the year.

The increase in bank debits for selected centers outside New York City carried the adjusted data above the allowance for the usual intra-monthly gain and the index reached the second highest level for this year.

Except for more labor strikes which threaten to curtail production unless settled shortly, the business picture for the past week showed little change. Industrial output was maintained at a high level. Retail trade was somewhat better but still running below expectations in many areas.

Steel ingot production dropped moderately last week, according to early estimates. Strike developments toward the end of the week at some of the major independent plants cut output further. However, unless production is hampered seriously by labor difficulties, prospects for the industry continue favorable. Demand is reported firm in all important lines except automobiles, and with the approaching changeover to new models, new business from this line is expected.

Automobile production for the week held close to recent high levels.

For the textile industry new business has fallen off and in a few instances cotton mills have been closed. Woolen mills engaged in the production of men's wear were the most active.

Further gains in the construction industry were reported but activity was confined chiefly to medium-priced residential building.

Commodity prices increased during the week ended May 22, for the first time in seven weeks, the Bureau of Labor Statistics revealed. Since then there has been some further easing in prices.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	*May22 1937	May15 1937	May23 1936
Combined index	100.8	100.5	85.3
Bk debits outside NYC	98.4	98.0	81.6
Elec power prod	101.1	100.9	86.0
Misc car loadings	102.9	102.4	88.4

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Down zigged the stock market last week after the previous week's upward zag. The flying shuttle pattern of stock prices in the last two months, weaving between a descending top and a descending bottom, has become too obvious. It has become possible, on the basis of this pattern, to tell almost to the hour and to the point on the stock price index, when the market will make its next intermediate turn.

Such things do not last. The feeling in the Street seems to be that a breakout is due. Probably some downward move will fail to be completed, and the next upward move will break out of the top limit.

That Recession Foreboding

There is still talk about a "summer recession"—a vague foreboding of mild business pessimism. The anticipation has become so popular that it is unreliable. Even government economists entertain it. Now comes the guess in the Street that the set-back in stock and commodity prices of the last two months may have so completely anticipated this mythical summer recession that it will not occur. These winds of conjecture seem more important for what they produce than for what produces them. As said R. L. Stevenson

"Oh wind, a-blowing all day long,
Oh wind, that sings so loud a song!
I felt you push, I heard you call,
I could not see yourself at all."

Anyway steel ingot production holds firm at 90 per cent and better. The Steel men at the Institute meeting were perhaps even a little more optimistic than usual. The National Association of Purchasing Agents' convention, generally addressed by astute persons, sounded no note of worry over inventory positions. The cotton trade's experiences in the last few months have been described as a baby business cycle. Copper has been firm enugh for predictions of a small price rise here, though good opinion scouts the hope, pointing to the price of secondary copper.

Steel Dividend a Surprise

The Street was surprised when United States Steel's directors voted $2 in arrears on the preferred, leaving only $3.25 of arrears before common dividends become legal. Steel dividend declarations are generally limited to the last Tuesday in the first month of each quarter, when earnings are published. This rule was broken last November when $7 was declared on the preferred arrears, but that was explained by the undivided profits tax. Anyway last week's action indicates good second-quarter earnings; first quarter showed $2.55 against $1.65 in the fourth quarter.

There was little interest in the Wagner-Connery bill to set up a Roosevelt Supreme Court of wages and hours. Such an attempt to crawl back into the medieval NRA pattern has been expected in the Street ever since Mr. Roosevelt sprang his plan to pack the court. In fact, this Wagner-Connery bill has been considered in the Street as one of the objectives for which the Supreme Court bill would clear the way and it was much mentioned as a bearish influence some months ago. Nor is much expected to come from the bill. It looks simpler and quicker than NRA but it isn't.

While the current low volume of trading is a favorable sign for the market trend, it is mighty hard on brokers. Thursday's volume was the smallest since one day in April, 1935. Total May trading volume was only 18,500,000 shares, or only slightly over 750,000 shares per day. On good authority the average volume needed for the average broker to come out even, presumably without any profit for the partners, is about 1,200,000 shares.

Bonds Do Fairly Well

In this light two news items of the week were significant. The long-established firm of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., announced that it would carry no margin accounts with a debit balance under $25,000, and it will also charge a service fee of at least $120 for each cash custodian account. The house is said to feel the smaller accounts do not carry their costs. Allen L. Lindley, chairman of the important business conduct committee of the Exchange, has dissolved his firm and joined Shields & Co., saying that the future of the securities business rests with the larger organizations with fully equipped research departments.

The bond market does very well—though except for a spoonful of tax-exempts the new corporate bond offerings last week were nil. The Social Security ruling of the Supreme Court gave the Government bond market just the refreshment it needed. The outlook for the Treasury financing on June 15 has improved greatly, but the lull in private offerings is probably waiting on the Treasury. The latter showed its confidence by reducing the bill sales back to the weekly roll-over of $50,000,000, though the working balance is down to $483,000,000 and the gold tide is in flood again.

The money market continues to ease; local excess reserves are around $240,000,000 and those of the whole system $940,000,000. However, one of two things must happen with the Treasury financing on June 15. Either member bank excess reserves will be pulled down very substantially as the Treasury replenishes its dwindling account at the Federal—it is now down to the astonishingly low figure of $80,000,000 ($544,000,000 on the same date last year)—or else the Treasury will have to take payment for almost the entire amount of its financing in the form of war loan deposits—i. e., deposit-credits on the books of commercial banks instead of on the books of the Federal. The banks don't care much for this on account of having to pay deposit "insurance."

Industry Shows 25 P. C. Increase Over 1936 Period

"Manufacturing activity in this country has been well maintained despite the pessimism that has prevailed in some quarters," says the First National Bank of Boston in its current New England letter. Continuing the bank says, "Aggregate production of representative industries for the first four months was about 25 per cent above the corresponding period of a year ago while profits of leading corporations showed a gain of approximately 40 per cent during this same period. In many respects business operations for the first four months have been the best since the recovery movement began.

"The increase in industrial activity has continued with but minor setbacks since the fall of 1934. It would not be surprising, therefore, if there were a slackening during the summer months. Such a prospect is indicated by a decline in the volume of new business being placed. Any letdown that may occur, however, will likely be but a temporary interruption to the general upward movement. The major forces behind the business recovery are still at work.

Steel Has Record April

"Average daily steel production in April was the highest on record for that month and nearly 30 per cent above a year ago. For the first four months ingot production was approximately 50 per cent over the corresponding period of last year. Not only has production been at an unusually high level but shipments for April were the highest for that month since 1929.

"Production of cars and trucks in April was the highest since June, 1929. For the first four months approximately 1,860,000 units were made, or 13 per cent above the same period of last year.

"For the January-April period sales were the highest on record for that time of the year with the exception of 1928 and 1929.

"Building operations continue upward. Contracts awarded for all classes of construction were the highest for that month since 1931 and 15 per cent above April of last year. Residential building made the most impressive gain. For the first four months, contracts awarded for this type of construction were 78 per cent over the like period of 1936, according to F. W. Dodge Corporation.

Costs and Taxes Rise

"In sharp contrast with this situation, residential building in Great Britain for last year was 87 per cent above the 1928 level. While conditions in the two countries are not strictly comparable, the fact remains that constructive costs in this country are relatively much higher than in Great Britain. Not only have our building costs advanced at a much faster rate than average income but taxes on property are estimated to absorb about one-half of net rental income. As long as these conditions prevail there is not much incentive for home ownership as in the long run it is cheaper to rent than to build.

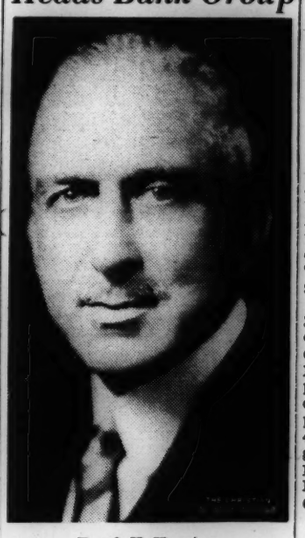
"Business in wool goods continues dull although prices are holding up well despite the decline in raw material quotations.

"Consumption of raw cotton in April was below the preceding month but substantially above the corresponding period of last year. Unfilled orders are still large but considerable inroads are being made as production has been above sales since early March.

"Shoe plants are curtailing operations in line with the usual trend at this time of the year. Production of footwear in April was the highest on record for that month. For the first four months output aggregated more than 161,800,000 pairs, or a gain of more than 40 per cent over the same period in 1929.

"Retail trade in April was the same as in March but the aggregate for the first four months was 12 per cent above the corresponding period of a year ago."

Heads Bank Group



Frank K. Houston

Elected President of the New York State Bankers Association

Houston New Head Of New York State Bankers Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Frank K. Houston has been elected president of the New York State Bankers Association. Mr. Houston is president of the Chemical Bank and Trust Company.

He was elected new head of the association at the end of the 44th annual convention aboard the S. S. Washington, on its way back from Bermuda.

Mr. Houston's birthplace is in Woodbury, Tenn. He was graduated from Vanderbilt University in 1904. From 1907 to 1913 he was assistant cashier of the First National Bank in Nashville and secretary of the Tennessee Bankers Association. In 1913 he went to St. Louis as vice-president of the First National Bank in that city, where he remained until 1920. He then came to New York as first vice-president of the Chemical Bank and Trust Company and was elected president in 1935.

Thomas A. Wilson, president of the Marine Midland Trust Company, Binghamton, and former mayor of Binghamton, was elected vice-president of the association. Joseph E. Hughes, president of the Washington Irving Trust Company, Tarrytown, was elected treasurer.

Canadian Financing During May Largest In Last Five Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Financing by the Canadian Government, its provinces and municipalities for the month of May amounted to $156,897,614 and was the largest in that month of any of the last five years, according to figures compiled by Wood, Gundy & Co., Ltd.

During the month the largest financing has been for account of the Dominion of Canada, two issues of treasury bills totaling $40,000,000 having been sold for refunding purposes, and $113,500,000 being issued to holders of Dominion of Canada 5½ per cent bonds due Dec. 1, 1937, in a conversion operation. Of the total financing for May, $154,290,000 was for refunding purposes and only $2,607,614 for new money.

Canadian financing in the first five months of this year was also the largest in any of the past five years, totaling $545,379,551, as compared with a total of $420,914,513 in the same period last year. Of the five-month total this year, $529,867,950 was for refunding purposes and $15,511,601 was for new money.

Corporate financing in the five months ended May 31, 1937, totaled $67,600,800, of which $47,223,000 was for refunding purposes and $20,377,800 was for new money. This total compares with $149,121,192 in the same period of 1936 and $13,488,000 in 1935.

Steel Operations Off 16½ Points To 75 P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND — Strikes closing some plants at Cleveland, Youngstown and Chicago brought a sharp recession of operations in these centers and carried the national operating rate down 16½ points to 75 per cent, according to the magazine Steel.

Youngstown dropped 50 points to 30 per cent, Chicago 10 to 75 per cent, Cleveland 17 points to 65 per cent. Other declines in rate included Pittsburgh, two points down, to 94 per cent; Eastern Pennsylvania, off one point, to 72½; Detroit off five points, to 95, and New England off 45 points to 55 per cent. Wheeling gained two points, to 96 per cent and Buffalo three points, to 91 per cent. No change was made at St. Louis, 94, Cincinnati, 90, and Birmingham, 83.

Outlook Uncertain

"Closing of several plants by strikes in the Youngstown, Cleveland and Chicago districts has thrown the market into confusion," says the report, "production and deliveries being stopped to a sufficient degree to cause apprehension among consumers supplied from affected mills, says Steel.

"Should the interruption be of long duration steel users dependent on the idle plants for supplies will exert pressure on other suppliers in the effort to obtain materials. With deliveries still considerably delayed by their normal customer demands these steelmakers probably are not in a position to give much help.

"A close estimate indicates that buying during May was close to 75 per cent of the April volume, which is sufficient to keep mills busy for some time when added to the extensive backlogs already on books. Some lessening of demand, due to impending model changes in automobiles, is felt as parts makers reach the end of their orders for 1937 models. In spite of the gradual decline in buying the situation is said to be better than for the corresponding season since 1929.

Strikes Affect Scrap

"In scrap the situation is clouded by effects of suspensions due to strikes. Dealers in many cases were caught unawares with cars in transit and are faced with the problem of diverting them. Indications are that the market has come close to the low of the current decline and is scraping bottom. Renewal of buying may cause a further dip before the rise."

A decline of 29 cents is registered in the steel and iron scrap composite, bringing it to $17.60, practically the level of the last week in December and the first week in January. This was brought about largely by weakness in the East. The iron and steel composite lost eight cents to $20.89, through scrap reductions. The finished steel composite is unchanged at $61.70.

Value of Chicago Stocks Off 0.37 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Twenty-five representative stocks listed on the Chicago Stock Exchange had a market value at the close of business for the week ended May 28 of $988,230,250, a decrease of $3,692,375, or 0.37 per cent, as compared with the market value of $991,922,625 at the close of the previous week, according to a compilation by Paul H. Davis & Co., members of the Chicago Stock Exchange.

At the close of the corresponding week a year ago, the same 25 stocks had a market value of $938,075,500, indicating an increase during the year of $50,154,750, or 5.45 per cent.

Lumber Output 83 P. C. Of 1929 Weekly Average

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers' Association reported the lumber industry produced 83 per cent of the 1929 weekly average, during the week ended May 22.

Shipments were 78 per cent of the 1929 level. Reported new orders were below the previous week, but one per cent heavier than the same week last year.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Accumulated Period	Payable	Hldrs of Record
Bruce (E L) Co, old & new 7% pf	$3.50	..	June 1	May 15
Inter Agri Crp pr pf	$3	..	June 17	June 10
Inter Pr Crp 6% pf	$6	..	July 15	June 30
Va Carol Chem Corp 6% pf pf	$1.50	..	..	..
Wood (A) Stl Co 7% pf	$1	..	July 1	June 15
Extra				
Cin, N Orl & Tex Pac Ry	$2.50	..	June 24	June 10
Columbia Pictures Do v t c	50c	..	June 22	June 11
	50c	..	June 22	June 11
Increased				
Gorham Mfg Co vtc	50c	..	June 15	June 1
Initial				
Am Piano Corp, A	70c	..	June 21	June 1
Do B	70c	..	June 21	June 1
Staley (A E) Mfg	20c	..	June 20	June 10
Do $5 ser pf	$1.25	Q	June 20	June 10
Resumed				
Holly Oil Co	25c	..	June 15	May 31
Regular				
Am Hawaiian S S	25c	Q	July 1	June 15
Bell Tel of Pa 6½% pf	$1.62½	Q	July 15	June 19
Brit Col Pwr A	45c	Q	July 15	June 30
Cinn, New Orl & Tex Pac Ry	$5	S	June 24	June 10
Commi Cred Co	$1	Q	June 30	June 10
Do 4¼% cv pf	$1.06¼	Q	June 30	June 10
Conn & Passum Riv R R 6% pf	$3	S	Aug. 2	July 1
Continental G Co, Inc 6% pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 15
Crown Cork Int Corp. A	25c	Q	July 1	June 10
Dejay Stores of NY	20c	Q	July 1	June 15
De Long H&Eye	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 21
Diamond S T pf	$1.62½	Q	July 15	June 19
Durham Duplex Razor A & B	10c	..	June 15	June 10
Do part pf	10c	..	June 15	June 10
Foster & K 6% pf	37½c	Q	July 1	June 15
Gannett & Co, Inc, $6 pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 15
Gen Electric Co	40c	..	July 26	June 25
Gen Tel Corp	25c	Q	June 23	June 9
Do $3 conv pf	75c	Q	July 1	June 15
Grant (W T) Co (Del)	35c	Q	July 1	June 14
Guar Co of N A	$1.50	Q	July 15	June 30
Haverty Furniture Cos, Inc	10c	..	May 26	May 21
Hearst Cons Pub 7% A partic	43¾c	Q	June 15	June 1
Heath (D C) & Co pf	$1.75	Q	June 30	June 28
Kroehler Mfg Co, A pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 24
Montgomery Ward Do A	50c	Q	July 15	June 11
	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 18
Niagara Alkali Corp 7% pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 16
Northwest Tel Co	$1.50	S	July 1	June 15
Ohio Asso Tel Co 8% pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	May 26
Paauhau Sugar Pl	10c	M	July 5	June 15
Paramount Pict, Inc. 6% 1st pf	$1.50	..	July 1	June 15
Do 6% 2d pf	15c	..	July 1	June 15
Pathe Film Corp $7 cum cv pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 22
Penn Cent Lgt & Pr $5 pf	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 10
Do $2 80 pf	70c	Q	July 1	June 10
Perfection Stove	37½c	Q	June 30	June 19
Phoenix Sec Corp pf	75c	Q	July 1	June 15
Pure Oil Co 5¼% pf	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 10
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 10
Do 8% pf	$2	Q	July 1	June 10
Radio Corp of Amer 1st pf	87½c	Q	July 1	June 10
Scovill Mfg Co	50c	..	July 1	June 15
Signal Oil & G A	50c	Q	June 15	June 5
Do B	50c	Q	June 15	June 5
Signal Royalties Co (Los Ang), A	25c	Q	June 15	June 10
Smith (H) Paper M pf	$1.50	Q	July 15	June 30
Sou Calif Edison 5% orig pf	37½c	Q	July 15	June 20
Do 5½% pf, C	34⅜c	Q	July 15	June 20
Thermoid Co $3 conv pf	75c	Q	June 15	June 4

Federal Light & Traction Increases Net in Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Net income of the Federal Light and Traction Company and subsidiaries for the 12 months ended on March 31, amounted to $1,723,310 after interest, depreciation, amortization, Federal income taxes and other expenses and charges.

After preferred dividend requirements, the net was equal to $2.78 a share on the common stock outstanding at the end of the period and compares with a net of $1,506,028, or $2.36 a common share, in the 12 months ended on March 31, 1936.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

COMPLETE S. all Printshop and Dwelling; sold together or separately; estab. 1910; ready to operate; must sell quickly; write for details. CUTLER PRINTERS, Reading, Penn.

COUNTRY BOARD

POCONO LODGE, MATAMORAS, PA. A small country lodge located in the foothills of the Pocoros, 1 mile from Port Jervis, N. Y. Every room with connecting bath. Vegetables from our own garden. Rates $18 to $22 per week. C. S. NICHOLSON

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 15c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON—226-232-236-264-270 Bay State Rd.—Owned by Boston University, fronting Charles River, all outside exposure, 8 minutes to Park St., 4-5-6 rooms, bath, refrigeration, resident manager, 226 Bay State Rd., apt. 3. Ken 2444 or superintendent in each house

BOSTON—Much reduced sub-rental, splendid 4-room suite: No 41 at 74 Fenway; renewal after September optional. LAF 4306 days

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

FURNISHED living room bedroom, private bath, for one business person in private home; Bay State Road near Kenmore Call Kenmore 1612 (Boston)

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

NEWLY erected four-room furnished bungalow situated in attractive pine grove; season, MRS CHARLES HORN, Lake George N. Y.

CARPETS AND RUGS

ALWAYS a large selection of close-out room sizes Broadloom carpeting and linoleums; worthwhile savings. DEXTER CARPET, 127 Madison Ave., New York City.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 19

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bonds Lower—Curb Generally Soft

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
23 4¼s '47-'52	116	115.31	115.31
13 3¼s 43-'45	106.20	106.17	106.20
2 4s '44-'54	111.15	111.15	111.15
4 3⅜s '40-'43 June	105.22	105.22	105.22
4 3¼s '41	106.20	106.16	106.17
3 3¼s '44- 46	106.14	106.13	106.13
3 3¼s '46- 49	104.31	104.31	104.31
25 3¼s 49-'52	104.15	104.15	104.15
6 3s '46-'48	104.15	104.14	104.15
13 3s 51- 55	102.28	102.23	102.23
79 2¾s '55-'60	100.25	100.21	100.21
2 2¾s '45-'47	102.31	102.29	102.31
27 2¾s '48-'51	100.25	100.22	100.22
8 2¾s '51-'54	99.30	99.26	99.28
7 2½s '49- 53	97.30	97.27	97.27

Federal Farm Mortgage

3 3s 49	102.14	102.10	102.10
1 3¼s '64	103	103	103

Home Owners' Loan

6 3s A'52	101.31	101.31	101.31
17 2¾s '49	100.6	100.6	100.6
6 2¼s '42-'44	99.23	99.23	99.23

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Adams Exp 4s '48	100½	100½	100½
10 Alleghany 5s 44	99	99	99
12 Alleghany 5s 49	94	94	94
9 Alleghany 5s '50 st	63¾	63½	63½
40 Am & For Ps 5s 2030	78¼	77⅞	77½
3 AmIGChem 5½s 49	108½	106¼	106¼
6 Am Int 5½s '49	105½	105⅛	105⅛
2 Am T & T 5½s '43	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
49 Am T & T 3¼s '66	98¾	98½	98¾
8 Am T &2T cv 4½s '39	104½	104½	104½
34 Am T & T 3½s '61	99½	99½	99½
1 Am T Fdr cv '50	136¾	136⅜	136⅜
2 Am W W & E 6s '75	105½	105½	105½
15 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	105¾	105¼	105¼
5 Arm Del 4s '57	97¾	97⅛	97⅛
8 Arm Del 4s '55	97½	97¼	97¼
2 Armstrong Cr 4s '50	105	105	105
6 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	108¾	108½	108½
40 AT&SF 4s '95	110	109½	109½
3 AT&SF aj 4s 95	105½	105½	105½
10 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	105½	105½	105½
1 AT&SF 4s 1995-35	106½	106½	106⅝
1 AT&SF Tr 5½s '58	110½	110½	110½
1 Atl Knox & Cin 4s '55	112	112	112
1 A C Line 1st 4s '52	107½	102½	102½
1 A C Line 4½s '64	91	91	91
5 A C Line 5s '45	104½	104½	104½
5 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	50	48½	48½
1 Atl Gu & W I 5s '59	75	75	75
3 Atl Refin 5s '37	100¼	100 1-32	100¼
3 Austin & N W 5s '41	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
3 B&O rfg 6s '95	97⅞	97½	97⅞
10 B&O rfg 5s 95	85¼	85¼	85¼
18 B&O 5s 95	85¼	84¾	85
1 B&O 5s 2000 D	84¼	84¼	84¼
25 B&O cv 4½s '60	75	75⅛	75⅛
16 B&O 4s '48	106¼	106¾	106¾
8 B&O4s PLE&WV '41	103½	103¼	103½
31 B&O 5s S W '50	104	103	103
1 Bang&Ar 4s cv '51 st	110	110	110
5 Bell TPa 5s '60 C	124¾	124¾	124¾
18 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	103¾	103¼	103¾
6 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	96	95¾	95⅞
8 Bost & Me 5s '67	83¾	83⅜	83½
10 Bost & Me 5s '55	84	83¾	83¾
20 Bkly Edis 5s '66	100⅝	100½	100½
23 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	90	88	88
10 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	105¾	105½	105½
2 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	119⅜	119¾	119⅜
5 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	105¾	105⅜	105¾
1 Bur C R&No 5s '34	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
5 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	63	63	63
1 Cal Gas & El 5s '37	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Cal Pack 5s '40	105	105	105
1 Camag Sug 7s '42 ct	22	22	22
2 Can Sou 5s '62	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	113½	113½	113½
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	121½	112½	112½
8 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	116¼	115¾	116¼
5 Can Nat 5s '59 Oct	117½	117½	117½
1 Can Nat 5s '54	115	115	115
1 Can Pac 4½s '46	104½	104½	104½
29 Can Pac 4½s '60	103	102½	102½
21 Can Pac 4s perp	93⅜	94	94
4 Cen Foundry 5s '41	102½	102½	102½
1 Cen Ill El & Gs 5s '51	104¼	104¼	104¼
11 Cen New Eng 4s '61	67½	66	66
10 Cen Pac 5s '60	98¼	98	98
25 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	108	107½	107½
3 Cen R R N J 5s '87	63	63	63
2 Certain-td 5½s '48	83	83	83
5 ChampionP&F43s'50	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
26 C & O 3½s '96D	96¾	96⅛	96⅛
1 C & O 4½s cn 5s '39	107¼	107⅜	
2 C&O 4½s '92	118¾	118¾	118¾
2 Chi & Alton 3s '49	55	55	55
6 CB&Q gen 4s '58	111½	111½	111½
6 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	107½	107½	107½
2 CB&Q 1st 5s 2iii	107½	107½	107½
40 Ch&E Ill 5s '37 ct	36¾	36½	36¾
5 Ch&E Ill 5s '51 ct	36¾	36½	36½
1 Chi Gt West 4s '59	43¾	43⅜	43⅜
1 Chi I&L 6s '47	30	30	30
4 CM&SP 4½s '89 C	60	60	60
5 CM&SP gen 4s '89	63¼	63¼	63¼
57 CMSP&Pac 5s '75	28¾	27¼	27¼
76 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞
13 Ch&NW cv 4¾s '49	17	16⅜	16¾
3 Ch&NW 4½s 2037 C	25¼	25¼	25¼
1 Ch&NW 3½s '87	36½	36½	36½
3 CRI&P 4½s '52 A	19½	19½	19½
1 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	11¼	11	11
1 CRI&P 4s '88	34	34	34
15 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	20½	20⅛	20⅛
4 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	17	17	17
1 CT Hte&SE rfg 5s '60	91¼	91¼	91¼
12 CTH&SE inc 5s '60	78	78	78
1 Ch Un Sta 4s '44	106	106	106
6 Chi & W Ind 4½s '62	102¼	102	102¼
12 Chi & W Ind 4s '52	103½	103¼	103½
1 Cinn Gas&El 3¼s '66	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
2 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	104¾	104¾	104¾
11 CCC & StL 5s '63D	105¼	105¼	105¼
11 CCC&StL 4½s '77	94⅜	94⅜	94½
10 C&StLs&'41C 103 10-32	103 10-32	103 10-32	
10 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	100½	100½	100½
1 CCC&StL 4s '91 CWM	94½	94½	94½
15 Clev Un Term 5s '73	106	105¾	106
36 Cl Un Term 4½s '77C	102	101¼	101½
2 Col & So 4½s '80	62¼	62¼	62½
5 Colmbia Gs 5s '52 May	101¼	101¼	101¼
36 Colmbia G 5s 1961	99¾	98½	98½
5 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	105¾	105½	105½
22 Com'l Cred 2¾s '51	100	98½	100
5 Con Coal Day 5s '60	68½	68½	68½
13 Con Edis 3¼s '46	105	104¾	104¾
8 Con Edis 3½s '56	103¼	103¼	103¼
27 Con Oil 3½s '51	101	100¾	100¾
3 Consum Pow 3½s '73	102⅞	102½	102½
1 Consum Pow 3¼s '65	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Consum Pow 3½s '65	103¼	103	103⅛
2 Container Cor 6s '46	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Crane Co 3½s '51	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1 Crown Will 6s '51	104½	104½	104½
10 Cuba R R 5s '52	50	50	50
14 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	91⅛	90¾	90¾
5 D & R & 4½s '36	28	28	28
13 D & R G 4s '36	27¾	27¼	27¼
2 D&RGW 5s '55 Asd	16¼	15¾	15¾
2 D&RG West 5s '78	23¼	23	23
5 Det Ed 5s 52	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Det Ed 4s 65	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Det T Tun 4½s 61	111½	111½	111½
3 Duluth SS&A 5s 37	53½	53½	53½
3 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	105	104½	104¾
2 El Auto Lt 4s 52	109¼	109¼	109½
20 Erie rfg 5s 67	79⅛	78¾	78¾
17 Erie rfg 5s 75	78¼	78	78
2 Erie 1st 4s 96	99½	99⅜	99½
12 Erie gen lien 4s 96	83	82½	83
1 Erie&Pitts 3½s40B	105½	105½	105½
1 Fairorsen 4s'56	102	102	102
1 FedLgt&Ts 4s'42	102½	102½	102½
1 FlaECst5s'74ct	12	12	12
7 FlaECst5s'74	12⅞	12½	12¾
5 GenCable5½s'47	103½	103½	105¾
21 GenMotAc3s'46	102¾	101⅞	101⅞
17 GenMotAc3¼s'51	100¾	100¾	100¾
10 GtNor4½s'76D	103 10-32	103 10-32	
10 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	100½	100½	100½
1 CCC&SL 4s '91 CWM	94½	94½	94½
15 Clev Un Term 5s '73	106	105¾	106
36 Cl Un Term 4½s '77C	102	101¼	101½
2 Col & So 4½s '80	62¼	62¼	62½
5 Colmbia Gs 5s '52 May	101¼	101¼	101¼
36 Colmbia G 5s 1961	99¾	98½	98½
5 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	105¾	105½	105½
22 Com'l Cred 2¾s '51	100	98½	100
5 Con Coal Day 5s '60	68½	68½	68½
13 Con Edis 3¼s '46	105	104¾	104¾
8 Con Edis 3½s '56	103¼	103¼	103¼
27 Con Oil 3½s '51	101	100¾	100¾
3 Consum Pow 3½s '73	102⅞	102½	102½
1 Consum Pow 3¼s '65	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Consum Pow 3½s '65	103¼	103	103⅛
2 Container Cor 6s '46	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Crane Co 3½s '51	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1 Crown Will 6s '51	104½	104½	104½
10 Cuba R R 5s '52	50	50	50
14 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	91⅛	90¾	90¾
5 D & R & 4½s '36	28	28	28
13 D & R G 4s '36	27¾	27¼	27¼
2 D&RGW 5s '55 Asd	16¼	15¾	15¾
2 D&RG West 5s '78	23¼	23	23
1 Det Ed 5s 52	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Det Ed 4s 65	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Det T Tun 4½s 61	111½	111½	111½
3 Duluth SS&A 5s 37	53½	53½	53½
3 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	105	104½	104¾
2 El Auto Lt 4s 52	109¼	109¼	109½
20 Erie rfg 5s 67	79⅛	78¾	78¾
17 Erie rfg 5s 75	78¼	78	78
2 Erie 1st 4s 96	99½	99⅜	99½
12 Erie gen lien 4s 96	83	82½	83
1 Erie&Pitts 3½s40B	105½	105½	105½
1 Fairorsen 4s'56	102	102	102
1 FedLgt&Ts 4s'42	102½	102½	102½
1 FlaECst5s'74ct	12	12	12
7 FlaECst5s'74	12⅞	12½	12¾
5 GenCable5½s'47	103½	103½	105¾
21 GenMotAc3s'46	102¾	101⅞	101⅞
17 GenMotAc3¼s'51	100¾	100¾	100¾
10 GtNor4½s'76D	103 10-32	103 10-32	
320 GtNor4s'46G	132½	120⅞	130
6 GtNor4s'46H	110¼	110	110¼
15 GtNor3¾s'67	93¾	93½	93½
2 GBay&WdebB	12	11½	11½
5 GulfStStU4½s'61	94	94	94
3 GulfStUtil4s'66	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 GulfStUtil4½s'46	103¾	103½	103¾
3 HarlRiv&P4s'54	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜
11 HiWalker4½s'45	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 HousGasSt4½s'40	102	102	102
1 HudCoal5s'62A	48	48	48
2 HudsCoGas5s'49	120	120	120
5 Hud&Manrfg5s'57	68	67	67
21 Hud&Manine5s'57	26¾	25⅜	25⅜
9 IllBellTel3½s'70B	105¾	105½	105⅞
5 IllCentrfg5s'55	72¼	72¼	72¼
1 IllCent4s'53	80½	80½	80½
1 IC&CSL&NO 5s63A	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
4 EC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	78	78	78
3 Inland Stl 3¾s 61	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1 Interb RT 5s 32ct	69¼	69¾	69¾
1 Interb RT 5s 32	24	23¾	23¾
101 Inter RT rfg 5s 66	70½	70	70
13 Interb RT rfg 5s66 ct	67¾	67½	67¾
6 Interl Ir 4s 4 7	96½	96½	96½
2 Int Gt Nor aj6s 52	12⅝	12½	12½
18 Int Hydel 6s '44	73¼	74	74
4 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	75	75	75
3 Int Paper 6s '55	98¼	98	98¼
4 Int Paper 5s '47	101½	101	101½
21 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	80½	80¼	80½
37 Int T&T 4½s '52	68¼	67	67
11 Int T&T 5s '55	72¼	71¾	71¾
3 JamesF&Clea 4s '59	94⅞	94⅜	94⅜
4 Jons&LaughSt4¼s'61	102½	102½	102½
8 KCFt& Mem 4s '36	56	55	55
3 K C South 5s '50	89½	89¼	89¼
2 K C South 5s '50	87	87	87
1 K C Term 4s '60	108¾	108¾	108¾
5 Kans G & E 4½s '80	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Keith B F 6s '46	98½	98½	98½
7 Kings Co Eley 4s '49	101½	101½	101½
1 Kings Co Lt 6½s '54	113½	113½	113½
5 Kresge Found 4s '45	104½	104½	104½
10 Kresge Found 3½s '47	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Lac Gas 5½s '53	60	60	60
1 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞
4 Lac Gas 5s '39	93½	92½	92½
1 L S & M S 3½s '97	101½	101½	101½
1 Lautar Ni 7s '55	34½	34¼	34½
1 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	96½	96½	96½
3 Leh Val 4½s 2003	64	64	64
1 Leh Val HTerm5s'54	101	101	101
3 Liggett & M 7s '44	129⅞	129⅞	129⅞
8 Loews 3½s '46	99	98¾	99
1 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
3 Lorillard Co 7s '44	127⅞	127⅞	127⅞
9 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	93¼	93	93
4 Lou Jeff Bdge 4s '45	108⅛	108	108
2 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	108½	108½	108½
3 Lou&N 4½s 2003	105	105	105
3 Louis&N 4s '40	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Louis&N 1st 4s 2003	98¾	98¾	98¾
2 Maine Cen 4s '45	104½	104½	104½
1 Manat Sug 7½s'42	55½	55½	55½
4 Manhat Ry 4s '90	38	38	38
2 McKesRob 5½s '50	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
2 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
12 Met Ed 4½s '68	106⅜	106½	106⅜
22 Mich Cen 4½s '79	105	105	105
2 Mil&Nor cn 4½s '39	83	83	83
4 MilElRy&L 5s '61 B	101	101	101
2 MilElRy&L 5s '71	101¼	101¼	101¼
4 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	24½	24⅜	24½
4 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	22	22	22
27 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	75¾	75	75
1 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	86	86	86
8 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	65⅜	65½	65½
21 Mo Pac 5½s '49	15¼	14½	14½
46 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	40	39½	39½
1 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	39	39	39
13 Mo Pas gen 4s '75	18	17½	17½
6 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	40	40	40
3 Mob & O 4½s '77	32	31½	32
4 Mob&O Montg 5s '47	44¼	44¼	44¼
8 MonWPaPub5½s '60	103⅛	102⅞	103⅛
3 MonWPaPub6s '65	103	103	103
4 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	94½	94⅜	94½
4 Mor & Essex 5s '55	97⅜	97	97
12 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	87½	87¼	87½
29 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	103¾	103⅜	103¾
10 NtRyMex 4½s '57 asd	4½	4	4½
5 Nt RRMex 4s '51asd	3⅜	3½	3½
3 Natl Steel 4s '65	106¼	106	106¼
1 N H Pow & L 4½s '60	106¾	106⅜	106⅜
1 N O Pu Sv 5s'52A	94½	94½	94½
3 N O Pub Sv 5s'55B	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
3 N Orl Term 4s '53	91½	91½	91½
5 NO Tex&M 5½s'54	54½	54½	54½
6 NYC cv 6s '44	104	103	103
1 NYC rfg 5s 2013	96	96	96
11 NYC 4½s 2013 A	88½	88½	88½
37 NYC cn 4s '98	97¼	96⅝	97⅛
16 NYC 3½s '52	108¾	108	108
9 NY C 3¾s '46	102	101¾	101¾
1 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	88¾	88¾	88¾
2 NYC & HR 4s '42	105¾	105¾	105¾
19 NYC&HR 3½s '97	96¾	96¾	96¾
40 NYC&LE 4½s '98	82	81⅝	81¾
3 NY Chi & StL 4s '37	100	100	100
1 NYCh&StL 5½s'74A	98¾	98¾	98¾
7 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	86⅞	86½	86½
8 NY Ch&StL 4s '46	103⅞	103⅝	103⅝
13 NY Conn 4½s '53	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
4 NY Dock Co 4s '51	61	60½	61
22 NY Edis 3¾s '65	100¼	99⅞	100¼
4 NY Edis 3¼s '66	100	100	100
4 NY G El H&P 4½s '49	113¾	113¾	113¾
1 NY L E&WCoal5½s'42	102	102	102
4 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	45½	45	45
3 NYNH&H clt 6s '40	61	61	61
9 NYNH&H 4½s'67	42	43	43
5 NYNH&H 5s '56	38¾	38⅞	38⅞
3 NYNH&H 4s '57	25½	25	25
7 NYNH&H 3½s'47	37	37	37
2 NYNH&H 3½s'54	37½	37½	37½
2 NYNH&H 3½s'56	38½	38¼	38½
3 NYNH&H Dan 4s'54	35	34¾	35
32 NY O W rfg 4s'92	23½	23	23
7 NY O & W gen4s'55	15⅞	15½	15¼
7 NY Steam 6s '47	107½	107¼	107⅝
7 NY Steam 5s '58	97½	97½	96⅝
5 NY Steam 4½s '51	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 NY Steam 4s '56	107¼	107¼	107¼
15 U S Rub 5s 47	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 Utah Lt&Tr 5s 44	98¾	98¾	98¾
4 Utah P & L 5s 44	98½	98½	98½
9 Utah P & L 5½s'47	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
20 Util P & L 5s 59	49¼	49¼	49¼
7 Va El & Pow 4s 55A	108¼	108¼	108½
1 Va Ir C&C 5s 49	60	60	60
21 Virg Ry 3¾s 66	104⅜	104¼	104⅜
12 Va & SW cn 5s 58	96	95¾	95¾
1 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	74	74	74
20 Wabash 1st 5s 39	93	92⅜	92½
5 Wabash 5s 76B	34	34	34
5 Wabash 4½s 78C	32	32	32
13 Walworth 4s '55	80	79¾	79¾
6 Warner Bros 6s '39	95⅝	95	95
6 Warner Quinl 6s '39	48	47	47
3 Wash Wat P 5s '53	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 West Pen P 5s '63 E	119	119	119
2 West Md 3½s '77 A	107½	107½	107½
2 West Md 4s '52	104	103⅞	103⅞
1 Wes Pac 1st 5s '46	33	33	33
6 West Pac 5s '46 asd	32½	32½	32½
20 Western Un 5s '51	101¾	101½	101¾
6 Western Un 4½s'50	101	100¾	100¾
15 Western Un 5s '75	100⅝	100¼	100¼
7 West Shore 4s 2361	91¼	91¼	91¼
1 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	86¼	86¼	86¼
9 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1 Wis Cen 4s '49	26	26	26
5 Wis Cen 4s S&D '36	18¼	17¾	17¾
1 Youngst Sh&T 4s '61	101½	101½	101¼

Foreign Bonds

15	Abitibi P & P 5s '53	99½	99¼	99¼
1	Akershus 5s '63	98¾	98¾	98¾
3	Antioquia 7s '45 A	13½	13½	13½
2	Antwerp 5s '58	100⅞	100⅛	100⅛
37	Argentine 4s '72	91	90⅞	91
59	Argentine 4½s '71	100¾	100	100½
13	Arg 6s '57 A	101 3-32	101 1-32	101 1-32
2	Arg6s'59Oct	101 15-32	101 15-32	101 15-32
3	Arg 6s 1960 May	101 29-32	101⅞	101⅞
5	Arg6s1960Sept	101 3-32	101 1-32	101 1-32
10	Arg6s1961Sept	100 22-32	100 22-32	101 22-32
14	Arg 6s 1961 May	101 29-32	101⅞	101⅞
4	Arg 5½s'62	100 19-32	100 19-32	100 19-32
6	Australia 5s '55	107½	107½	107½
7	Australia 5s '57	107¼	107	107¼
14	Australia 4½s '56	102¼	102⅛	102⅛
6	Belgium 7s '55	117¾	117¾	117¾
1	Belgium 6s '55	108¼	108⅛	108⅛
1	Bergen City 5s '60	100	100	100
3	Berlin City 6½s '50	23	23	23
5	Berlin City 6s '58	20⅞	20¾	20¾
2	Brazil 8s '41	45½	45½	45½
14	Brazil 6½s '26-57	37½	37½	37½
21	Brazil 6½s '27-57	37¾	37½	37½
1	Breda, Ems 7s '54	70	70	70
15	Brisbane 5s '57	101	100⅜	100⅜
4	Buenos A 6½s '55	101	101	101
38	Buen A 4½s 42s '77	77¼	77½	77½
3	BuenA4½s4½sAug'76	78¼	78	78¼
12	Buen A 4½s 43s '75	80¼	79⅞	80¼
4	Bulgaria 7½s '68	27¼	27¼	27¼
2	Bulgaria 7s '67	26	26	26
3	Canada 5s '52	112	112	112
13	Canada 4s '60	107⅞	107¾	107¾
9	Canada 3¼s '61	99⅝	99½	99⅝
2	Canada 2½s '45	99	99	99
1	ChileMtBk 6½s '57	18¼	18¼	18¼
8	ChileMtg Bk 6s '62	18½	18¼	18½
5	Chile 6s '60	21½	21½	21½
3	Chile 6s '61	21¼	21¼	21¼
3	Chile 6s '63	21¼	21¼	21¼
3	Cologne 6½s '50	23	23	23
3	Colomb 6s '61 Jan	28½	28½	28½
2	Colomb 6s '61 Oct	28½	28½	28½
16	Copenhag 5s '52	99¼	99	99
2	Cordoba Pr 7s '42	96½	96½	96½
7	Copenhag 4½s '53	94½	94½	94½
27	Cuba 5½s '45	60¾	60½	60⅝
2	Cuba 5s (1934)'44	102½	102½	102½
3	Denmark 6s '42	105½	105¼	105¼
60	Denmark 4½s '62	98¼	98¼	98¼
2	Denmark 5½s '55	101¾	101¼	101¼
1	DomRep 5½s '61	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝
2	Dom 5½s '42	78	78	78
1	Frankfort 6½s '53	23	23	23
2	French 7½s'41	117¼	116	117¼
4	French 7½s'41 unst	111¼	111¼	111¼
1	GerCAgBk8s 6s'46	33¾	33¾	33¾
35	Ger Gov Int 5½ 65 xin	28¼	26	26
1	Ger Govt 5½s '65 unst	21¾	21¾	21¾
111	Ger Govt 7s '49	30½	30½	30½
2	Ger Govt 7s '49 unst	24½	24½	24½
2	Greek 7s '64	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
1	Greek 6s '68	29½	29½	29½
5	Hamburg St 6s '46	22	22	22
6	Helsingfors 6½s '60	105½	105	105
1	Irish Free St 5s '60	115¼	115¼	115¼
4	Ital Pub Util 7s '52	73½	73½	73½
19	Italy 7s 1951	86¾	86¼	86¼
1	Japan 6½s '54	97¾	97¾	97¾
22	Japan 5½s '65	86¼	86	86
5	Lombard El 7

Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

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AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

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FOR SALE—Long Beach, Long Island (14 West Penn. St.)—14 rooms, one block from beach. Copiague, L. I.—4 room summer bungalow; privilege nearby private beach. Lindenhurst, L. I.—6 room all year home; newly built; one block from available sport facilities; bathing, fishing, boating, tennis, handball. Donald Noyes, Builder, 530 West End Avenue, New York City. Endicott 2-2026.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., 1867 Wyoming Ave., Col. 8560—Comfortable furnished home; excellent meals; convenient location; permanent guests and special $2.00 daily rate for vacationists.

BOSTON, 424 Beacon St.—Water side; before deciding see this beautiful house; rooms single and double; with and without bath; breakfast.

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ROOMS TO LET

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BOSTON, 88 Gainsboro St.—Permanent or transient guests, single or double rooms; free parking. MRS. BAKER, KEN. 9306

BOSTON 76 Westland Ave., Suite 9—Large, airy, homelike rooms, elevator, transient or permanent. Telephone COM. 7590.

BOSTON, 294 Commonwealth Ave.—Large, airy rooms, twin beds, dining service. Call after 2 p. m.

BOSTON, 409 Marlboro St.—Attractive, cool, newly furnished rooms; running water; subway convenient. COM. 3152.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass. — Rooms, modern house on harbor, $10 up per week; commuting distance to Boston. Kinsley, 3 Ft. Sewall Terrace, tel. 1939-R.

N. Y. C.—Small and medium, light, airy, furnished rooms, two baths, near church. DE WOLFE, 255 West 95th Street.

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) (5F)—Exceptional breezy corner, single, double; cross ventilation, homelike, elevator; $6-$8; references. END. 2-9461.

N. Y. C., 495 WEST END AVE (at 84th), Apt. 8 W.—Newly furnished; river view; single, double; kitchen privileges; $6-$10; near church.

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ACCOUNTANT AND EFFICIENCY EXPERT
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ACCOUNTANT-OFFICE MANAGER—20 years' business experience, specializing accounting in all its branches; desires position where executive ability is essential; prefer New York or vicinity. Write X-30, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

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HOUSEWORKER and cook in adult home, or care of children. MISS BACKERT, 153-27 88 Av., Jamaica, L. I., N. Y. JA. 6-8990.

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PRACTICAL nurse, employment and home; or general housework, excellent cook, capable taking charge home. Columbia 7921, Washington, D. C.

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ON THE OCEAN

Beautiful Dutch Colonial home, large fireplace, 2-car garage, screened piazza where you see the boats coming and going, good bathing and boating; grounds all landscaped; exclusive neighborhood; price $7500, $1000 down. WALTER E. MOORE, 21 Clinton Rd., East Weymouth, Mass. Tel. Wey 1841.

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European

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

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SCARBOROUGH — Board Residence or Apartments close to sea, parks, cricket ground Miss Dodsworth, 102 North Marine Road.

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Weston-super-Mare—Comfortable apartments; bed and breakfast; near sea, church; quiet locality; Christian Scientists welcomed. Bowden, 5 Severn Ave.

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42 Lexham Gardens, W. 8. Western 1201. Commander H. Morres, R. N. Resident proprietor. Large sunny rooms. QUIET. Modern appointments.

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No dust, no cars. Sun and rest.
MODERN FLATS to let.
Montana House, Mürren, Switzerland

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Children's Corner

A New Family in the Doll House

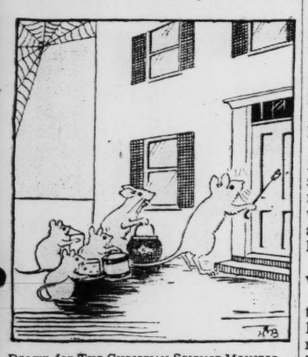
The doll house was in the attic. For a long time it had been there with its door shut tight and its curtains pulled down. Mrs. Mouse had passed it each day on her way to and from the mousehole.

"Such a pity," she had said to Mr. Mouse, "that nice house should be all shut up."

Blinking and winking Mr. Mouse answered, "Why don't we move in?" It was just what Mrs. Mouse wanted him to say. She smiled until her whiskers touched her ears.

"Why not?" she chuckled. The next day she was up bright and early.

"Mousies," she said to Molly, Milly and Matty, who made up her family,



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Mr. Mouse Raised the Knocker

"we are moving today into the doll house." They smiled, too, until their whiskers touched their ears, then they danced up and down and made little squealing sounds.

"Molly," said Mrs. Mouse, "you are to take the bread box, Milly, you take the cheese dish, Matty the hatbox, and I will carry the bags!"

"And I," said Mr. Mouse, "will walk ahead swinging my cane. Are you ready?"

There was a scurrying of little feet. There were more squeals. There was some pushing but at last they were ready.

Out of the mousehole they came, one by one, Mr. Mouse, Mrs. Mouse, Milly, Molly and Matty. Across the attic they marched to the door of the doll house. It was a green door with a bright knocker. Mr. Mouse raised the knocker.

"Just to be certain there's no one in there," he said. They waited while Milly counted to a hundred, but the door did not open.

"The house is empty," Mrs. Mouse said. With his gray paw Mr. Mouse turned the door knob and opened the door. It was very still inside and there was dust on the doorsill. "Follow me," Mr. Mouse said and then "ker-chooooo!" They went into the house, all of them, trailing their tails behind them, through the hall which had a window, through the dining room which had two windows, through the living room which had three windows and up over the stairs which had a red carpet.

"It's a very pretty house," Mrs. Mouse said.

"It's a very dusty house," Mr. Mouse answered. "Kerchooo!" He was leading the way into the first bedroom when he stopped suddenly.

"Look!" he cried. Blinking and winking. Mrs. Mouse and the three little mice peeked around him and saw sitting in a rocker a tiny doll! She seemed to be asleep for her eyes were shut tight.

"Speak to her, Mr. Mouse," Mrs. Mouse said. Mr. Mouse went toward her.

"Mistress Doll," he said, and then louder, "Mistress Doll!"

"If only you knew her name," Mrs. Mouse sighed and Mr. Mouse shouted every name he knew beginning with an A, then with a B, then with a C, straight on through the alphabet. But the doll did not open her eyes.

"What shall we do?" Mrs. Mouse whispered.

It was then that Molly Mouse tiptoed to the rocker. Very gently she learned over and kissed the rosy, round cheek of Mistress Doll. Pop! The doll's eyes opened wide. She sat up and stared at them.

"Have you come to live with me in the doll house?" she asked. "Have you?" She smiled, showing her pearly white teeth. "I've been waiting so long for you," she said, "so very long that I fell sound asleep. Please say you have come to live with me."

Milly looked at Molly. Molly looked at Matty. Matty looked at Mrs. Mouse and Mrs. Mouse looked at Mr. Mouse.

And Mr. Mouse said, "We have!"

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Today's cryptographic comment is quoted from a recent column of Tower re-Views which appeared in the Monitor:

ZYX YLK YL JVIUH-UTGS KYX RTS RVEJQ RYQ GSIJK PX *DSQ. *JOJYLTS *STTQJEJOH. VH AJSHYVLOX QZSJYK JD-ZOTXDJLH Y OTLI RYX.

Letter Juggling

Try forming 5 different 7-letter words from the letters given below. Use all 7 letters in each word:

E E E R R S V

How Many Rods?

Three boys run a total of 3 rods in 3 seconds. At the same rate, how many rods can one boy run in one and one-half minutes?

Fun With Synonyms

Ten words and their synonyms are given. Can you match each one correctly, as indicated by the example checked?

1	abdicate	drop	
2	capture	declare	
3	terminate	relinquish	1
4	achieve	confuse	
5	discontinue	compel	
6	behold	apprehend	
7	correct	conclude	
8	affirm	observe	
9	coerce	accomplish	
10	perplex	discipline	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

Come With Me To Mexico

26

"Hay Niebla?"

We pulled into Tamazunchale in good time for a ham-and-egg stop. We usually try to cover upwards of 100 miles before breakfast, but the 67 miles from Valles had to suffice on this occasion.

And, by the way, if you can't be sure about your eggs in Mexico, order them ranchero style—huevos rancheros (way'-woce rahn-chay'-roce). After being fried, the eggs are subjected to a liberal outpouring of chopped red and green chile peppers; and with the fireworks predominating, I defy you to determine whether the egg was laid only a few minutes before or whether Cortés himself might have once declined it.

There was another good reason for a stop—there was fog ahead! Shrouds of it still hid the mountains even after our prolonged stop, when we went twisting and winding up out of Tamazunchale. So here let me repeat the admonition in a previous article: Don't start out of Tamazunchale if there is fog, or if clouds are truncating the peaks. Even though the way seems clear enough, make a few inquiries; and use this question: "Hay niebla en los montes?" (I neeay'-blah ayn loce mone'-tace?—"Is there fog in the mountains?")

Under no circumstances should you proceed if your Indian says, "Si" (See—"yes").

I had driven all sorts of mountain roads, and in all sorts of weather; so I went headlong (perhaps "headstrong") up into the dripping mist, up into an obliterating fog that drew an opaque curtain across some of the most spectacular vistas the world knows. Missing the grandest of views as we toiled up the mountain tops was punishment enough; but the drop of gall added to the cup was the difficulty in blindly picking my way around some of the sheer precipices. Yes, and at particularly treacherous places where there had been landslides we had to pass some much-too-broad trucks—and we were on the outside!

Much of the 60 miles between Tamazunchale and Jacala (Hah-cah'-lah) was under construction—perhaps 50 miles remained unpaved in early April; and along one treacherous shelf cut into the sheer perpendicularity, truckloads of coarse rock had been dumped into piles that overspread more than half the road. And that little crease in my left rear fender marks the spot where, with me trying to get traction over the sloughing piles, another car and mine just squeaked by in the gray pall of the fog.

Were it not for the fact that our return trip was perfectly timed—there wasn't a cloud or a wisp of a fog—I should not now attempt to describe the jagged beauty awaiting you. So hungry was I to take in everything, that all through the most scenic reaches of the highway we slipped around peaks and over crests at an easy dog trot. And the beauty I brought back no man can take from me.—**Daily Features Editor.**

(To Be Continued)

The Cartoonist Looks Back Over May

By a Staff Artist

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Weather Cock

One player is the "weather bureau." He stands in front of the other players, who are "weather cocks." When the weather bureau tells the direction in which the wind is blowing, the weather cocks must all turn in that direction. For instance, if the weather bureau says, "The wind blows east," all the weather cocks must face the east at once. He may also say that the wind blows southeast, northwest, and the like.

Occasionally the weather bureau may call out, "Whirlwind!" All players must then spin around on their right heels, completing a circle. When a weather cock does not work right, the weather bureau orders it out of the game. The one remaining the longest is the winner.—A. C. H., York, Penna.

Brevities

Punch: Nowadays, we are told, the food which is provided on the stage is eatable. In the further interests of realism we suggest that the dialogue provided on the stage should be audible.

Detroit News: They say that under inflation the cab driver who now lacks change for half a dollar would have to have no change for a $50 bill.

Ed Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: The information editor's life is no bed of roses. Today someone wanted to know how far it was from pillar to post.

Clock Tower in Graz, Austria

Monitor Camera Club from Amely Ibold, Vienna

An Unusual Time Recorder in an Unusual Spot

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Bible Study Classes

A college girl heard a mother complain that her children received so little instruction in Bible facts and history of the Scriptures in the brief time they spent in Sunday School each week.

Then and there was born an idea that there might be a useful field in holding weekly classes in Bible study. The girl's aim was to familiarize the child with the characters of the Book and the history in its pages. She introduced little games and playtimes between her instructions, which inculcated obedience, loyalty, reverence, and attentiveness. She was astonished at the number of children of all classes who were sent to her school of instruction.

Her pleasant manner of holding class and the absence of intruding her own religious beliefs on the children made all sects welcome the chance for their children to become better acquainted with the Bible.—M. S., Boone, Iowa.

Odds and Ends

Meteorologists

A course in weather forecasting is offered at the University of New Hampshire. The students are taught to describe the weather at least 12 hours in advance.

Sweden

Approximately 15,500 travelers visited Sweden last year, as compared with 9700 in 1935.

Durable Phone Books

A telephone book in a public booth in London lasts six months. In certain New York booths four days is the limit.

In Lighter Vein

Amazing China

A woman who had led a very secluded life suddenly inherited a lot of money, and she decided to see the world. Eventually she wound up in China, where she was fascinated by the ancient Chinese method of transportation. She watched the coolies pulling the jinrikishas; it was the strangest sight she had ever seen.

When she returned home she was in great demand by her neighbors. They wanted to know all about her fascinating trip.

"Tell me," asked a friend, "did you like China?"

"It was marvelous," replied the traveler, ecstatically. "China is the most marvelous place in the world. On my word of honor, they have horses over there that look just like men."

Apology

The audience in a big theater was shouting continuously for the author.

Behind the stage, the author, who was being pushed toward the stage by the manager, gasped out: "I can't go out there. I can't make a speech."

"Never mind," said the manager. "Go on and tell them you're sorry."—Montreal Herald.

Hm-m!

"Dogs like me. When I walk down the street, dogs follow me. They walk up to me and lick my hands."

"Why don't you try eating with a knife and fork?"

The Question

Specialist: "Could you pay for my services if I thought they were necessary?"

Patient: "Would you find them necessary if I could not pay for them?"

Shrewd

The farmer had fallen into the well. Treading water vigorously, he shouted for his wife.

"Hold on!" she cried. "I'll call the men from the field!"

"Wait a minute," he said. "What's the time?"

"Eleven-thirty."

"Then bide a wee. I'll swim roon' till their dinner-time."—Tit-Bits.

To the Wall

Guest: "What's the idea back of having your walls papered with mining stock?"

Host: "The mining companies went to the wall and I thought the stock should do likewise."

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Providing for Postponement

Question: Having noticed in a recent issue of the Monitor that meetings could not legally be postponed, an amendment has been proposed as follows: "Should the meeting of the board of trustees fall on a legal holiday, the meeting may be held at the convenience of the members."

It has been suggested that a definite time should be stated. Is that true?

Answer: The statement previously made in the Monitor referred to regular meetings of the parent body. If the days for meetings of the board are fixed simply by the rules of the board, they may be changed as the board wishes. If they are designated in the bylaws, however, an amendment such as the one proposed would be proper. It need not be any more specific, although it might be better to designate the next succeeding day, or something similar.

Quotation for Today

DELIBERATE with caution, but act with decision and yield with graciousness, or oppose with firmness.

—Colton.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Neighborliness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

McMinnville, Ore.

An elderly man and his wife found a spring of youth-giving happiness last winter in the thoughtfulness of a young married couple. It is a story that belies the current belief that true neighborliness is lacking today.

The elderly couple were forced by delinquent taxes and potential repairs to sell their home in the small city where they had lived for years. The culmination of disastrous investments over a period of years forced them to face the days that should have been the most serene, in wondering where they would live. They had only enough income for bare necessities.

With this picture before them, and impossibility of buying or renting a house to live in, facing them, they nevertheless remained happy. And for a month they moved into a house, the rent of which must have seriously depleted their cash resources.

Then a young professional man and his wife from Portland came to a local realtor's office in search of an old pioneer house in this the oldest settlement in Oregon. Finally they found one, an early American, sadly in need of repair and the paint brush. Built in the pioneer days it still had an air of quality. This the young couple purchased.

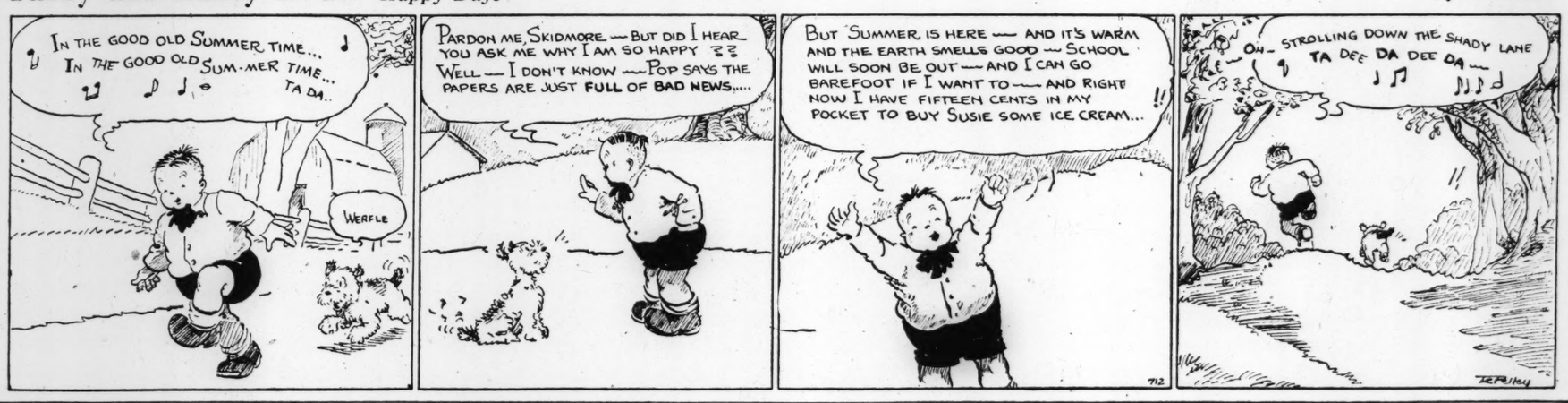
The house was repaired and furnished. And then the young owners turned to their real estate agent and asked him if he knew of an elderly couple who needed a home and who would take care of their furniture? Of course he immediately thought of the elderly couple, and he suggested them. Together they visited them and offered them the house rent free.

That was last fall. Now spring is here and the elderly couple are gardening. The young couple of Portland are so happy in the knowledge that their house seems to be filling a definite place in the scheme of things that they have delayed their moving. They have given the excuse that the 30-mile trip to Portland each day is too much with the press of business.

But one wonders as one sees all four persons happy over the old pioneer house if the reason isn't that two young moderns find happiness in the age-old gesture of offering haven to a neighbor.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Happy Days*

By Le Pelley


IN THE GOOD OLD SUMMER TIME...
IN THE GOOD OLD SUM-MER TIME...
TA DA..
WERFLE
PARDON ME, SKIDMORE — BUT DID I HEAR YOU ASK ME WHY I AM SO HAPPY ?? WELL — I DON'T KNOW — POP SAYS THE PAPERS ARE JUST FULL OF BAD NEWS....
BUT SUMMER IS HERE — AND IT'S WARM AND THE EARTH SMELLS GOOD — SCHOOL WILL SOON BE OUT — AND I CAN GO BAREFOOT IF I WANT TO — AND RIGHT NOW I HAVE FIFTEEN CENTS IN MY POCKET TO BUY SUSIE SOME ICE CREAM...
712
OH — STROLLING DOWN THE SHADY LANE TA DEE DA DEE DA —
LEPELLEY

The Adventures of Waddles—*More Than Two Is a Crowd*

By The Hagers

A LUNCH FOR TWO BENEATH A TREE; JUST SWEET MISS LILLY DUCK AND ME.
I CUT THE CAKE, THEN SLICED THE BREAD; SHE COVERED IT WITH SANDWICH-SPREAD.
I WAS A VERY HAPPY DUCK, WHEN SUDDENLY I HEARD, "WHAT LUCK!"
FITZ-MAURICE DRAKE JOINED US. WITH HIM WERE TED, JOE, JACK, AND GANDER JIM!

Daily Anecdote

Obscured

A man whose inordinate love of money was ruining his life once called upon Robert Hall, the English clergyman, to argue a point in the minister's sermon.

Perceiving the man's difficulty, Hall opened the Bible, pointed to the word "God," and asked, "Can you see that?"

"Certainly," the man replied.

The clergyman then placed a sovereign over the word, and said, "Can you see it now?"

The man did not answer, but presently he said, "I understand."

When Hall saw him again he had overcome his love of gold.

What They Say

Figures

"We have still a few sceptical people who contend that figures can be made to prove anything."—Miss Carolyn Haslett.

Musicians

"All over the country a generation is arising which is more gifted in music than the past generation."—Leopold Stokowski.

French Actress Speaks

"I don't mind a joke, but the story that I have known Tut-ankh-Amen is going a bit too far."—Mistinguett.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Pay and an eight-hour day for wives was urged by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt. It certainly spread employment a long way.

Letter Juggling: Reverse, reserve, reverse, severer, reserver.

How Many Rods?: 36 rods.

Fun With Synonyms: Abdicate—relinquish; capture—apprehend; terminate—conclude; achieve—accomplish; discontinue—drop; correct—discipline; affirm—declare; coerce—compel; perplex—confuse.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Safety Zones

"CHOOSE you this day." The situation in Europe calls on every nation and individual to make in thought and action a choice as clear as that the Prophets posed. Today choosing war or peace is no more complicated than deciding between "life and good, and death and evil." Cutting through the intricacies of diplomacy, condensing the mists of ideological hatreds, tearing asunder the veils of national pride, the events of the week end have shown how near the nations are to the choice between peace and war.

The bombing of the Deutschland and the shelling of Almeria may make it appear that one or two irresponsible or insane men can—perhaps already have—thrown a match into the tinder. But the world need not take fire. The bombardment of Almeria is after all an "incident." And incident after incident in the Spanish situation itself has proved that the tinder can be damped, the fire put out, even after burning brands have been tossed about. Today's dispatches carry hope that even the latest incendiarism will not start a general conflagration. New plans are announced for establishing safety zones around Spain and bringing Germany and Italy back into the non-intervention cordon which twenty-five nations are still attempting to maintain.

Success of this effort will depend largely on the mental safety zones the nations can develop. The first requirement is the determination to choose peace. That seems widely available. With it even recklessness and ruthlessness can be overcome. Men confident of their strength, governments ready to rest their honor on right and reason, can hold crime and cruelty in check. They will curb the passions, even the indignation that rises in response to flaming headlines. They will preserve calm at least until facts can be ascertained amid contradictory reports.

The determination of facts may not heal the present situation, but it will prevent hasty hates which are its greatest danger. For instance, opinion which assumes that the Deutschland had no business in Spanish waters should determine whether she had been there on non-intervention patrol. Whether she was off duty, whether she was within the three-mile limit, whether she had a recognized right to visit the insurgent port of Iviza, whether the planes bombed her without provocation—are debated questions of fact which should be possible to settle by cool-headed investigation.

Another case of contradiction is in the reports over the shelling of Almeria by five German warships. The Associated Press reports from Berlin that "military defenses of the port were destroyed." From Almeria the Associated Press reports that "forty-nine houses were destroyed." Whether the attack was simply directed at the Spanish Government's fortifications or indiscriminately at the civilian population will make considerable difference in the world's judgment. And it is a question of fact. The world must wait for fact.

If men and nations are determined to choose "life and good" rather than "death and evil," they can establish safety-zones of calmness and fairness which will permit the truth to be known and to make its judgment effective.

Pushing Price-Fixing

THE great carpet of price maintenance laws extended over 40 states has been stretched to include Massachusetts. Governor Hurley of the Bay State used his power to accelerate the price-fixing movement by signing a price maintenance bill which permits manufacturers to set the minimum resale price of their products. The manner in which this Massachusetts measure has become law may be illustrative of the manner in which these price maintenance bills have been enacted in so many states.

In Massachusetts the consumer organizations opposed passage of the bill. Economic authorities generally denounced the economics of the measure. The Boston Chamber of Commerce canvassed its retail members and discovered a majority against the bill. But the independent druggists, tobacconists and liquor dealers are said to have pushed the bill through the House and Senate. One State Senator asserted that the forces back of this measure had demonstrated a super-lobby at work on a scale unprecedented in the State.

Nationally, imposing opposition has been evoked against these price maintenance laws. President Roosevelt pigeonholed the Miller-Tydings bill, which would have made price-fixing agreements binding in interstate as well as intrastate trade. It was the conclusion of the President, of his economic advisers, and of the Federal Trade Commission, that price maintenance would operate to raise prices, destroy competition and generally deprive the public of those savings which come from operating and merchandising efficiencies.

In the light of the disapproval of these measures, the conclusion is inevitable that their success in the states represents pressure politics of a highly effective and powerful nature. There has been much lobbying by special groups in recent years, and the legislators have been in the thick of this clash of conflicting interests. However, the safest general rule for the guidance of politicians may be to legislate in the interest of the consumer. No person in the national economy comes so close to representing all groups and all interests.

Traffic Strain in Cities

TRAFFIC authorities in all great cities should be invited to attend to certain important questions on which new light was thrown by the strike of the omnibus men in London. It has revealed the necessity of looking far ahead in the organization of traffic facilities for the interior of great cities. The crisis was staged in London—and all the more dramatically since it was at its height in Coronation week—but similar conditions exist in many other towns of Europe and America.

The stoppage in London was not due to the conditions which are the familiar causes of labor unrest. The men were among the best paid in the metropolitan area. The hours were not longer than those worked without dissatisfaction in other branches of industry. The demand for shorter hours arose from the men's objections, not to the time spent at work, but to the intensification of their work within the period of duty.

A shorter day was asked for simply because more and more was being crammed into each hour. Larger omnibuses have been put on the streets carrying more passengers; and there are more fares to be collected. While traffic is growing ever more dense, the speed of the vehicles has been increased, imposing a greater strain upon the drivers. The congested condition of the streets in the central areas through which these ponderous automobiles are driven was the actual cause of the trouble. It is not till this congestion is relieved that the problem will be permanently solved.

Much has been done in recent years to alleviate the situation, but palliatives will no longer suffice. Subways have been constructed radiating in every direction. Some of the main streets—but a few only—have been widened. Round-abouts, one-way traffic and traffic lights have proved efficacious within certain limits. Parking restrictions are severe. But such a city as London is not standing still. Unless something on the biggest possible scale is done in time the pressure and strain will become unbearable. Unrest among the omnibus men of London had its real cause in the inadequacy of the interior arteries of traffic. The strike was a signal of the danger of postponing these problems.

Contestant, Spare That Book!

SCENE: New York Public Library. Time: Recently. Characters: A Librarian; a Seeker-after-Knowledge; Next Seeker-after-Knowledge.

Seeker: "Have you a book about black grapes?"

Librarian: "We have several books about grapes. Do you want to consult it in reference to a picture puzzle?"

Seeker: "Yes. Black grapes."

Librarian (handing Seeker a printed slip): "Sorry."

Seeker (reading printed slip in a whisper): "'Dictionaries, encyclopedias and other works of reference are not provided for use in connection with puzzles or contests of any kind.'" Exit Seeker, making way for Next Seeker.

Next Seeker-after-Knowledge: "Have you a book about rivers that flow into the Irish Sea? And about butterfish?"

Little dramas like this, it appears by newspaper report, have been frequent enough to require the printed slip. There are library patrons who for one reason or another relevant to serious research need the reference books that become unavailable if in use by other patrons fondly hopeful of winning prizes by finding hidden names in picture puzzles. What is even worse, in the experience of the New York Library, is that some of the prize-seekers tear out pages of the reference books either because they are too lazy to make notes, or else with intention to prevent competitors from profiting by whatever help they think they may have found for themselves. During a popular prize contest the printed slip is necessary to protect the books as well as the interests of those who may wish to consult them for other purposes.

Without knowing how many other public libraries printed similar slips, it is safe to say that botheration of librarians is one of the by-products of the modern commercial and widely advertised prize contest. These have multiplied in the present century in a way to suggest comparison with the growing things that the suburban gardener did not plant when he turned over the spring soil and so carefully distributed the contents of his little seed packages.

Bryan and His Times

Book News of the Day

FOR years, no doubt, there will be written and published tributes by personal and political friends to William Jennings Bryan. Few that have already appeared are more sincere or intimate than THE CRUSADING COMMONER, by Charles McDaniel Rosser (Dallas, Tex.: Mathis, Van Nort & Co. $2.50).

Mr. Bryan, during his years of leadership of his party, accumulated an ever-increasing host of friends and admirers, not all of whom agreed with his economic or political theories. But Dr. Rosser was both friend and disciple. As early as 1895, the year before Bryan's first nomination as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, he had seen in the young Nebraskan unmistakable qualities of what he estimated as greatness.

Nothing since that day has served to alter his early estimate. The star of the "Crusading Commoner" has never set or been dimmed to the vision of those who for thirty years regarded him as prophet and leader of a languishing cause. Today, viewed retrospectively, many see and more sympathetically understand Bryan's inability to follow the course imposed upon him as Secretary of State in the first Cabinet of Woodrow Wilson. In no other history of that period, so far as I know, has there been so clarifying an explanation of the incident as that contained in this book.

Dr. Rosser paints a graphic and intimate picture of the Chicago Convention of 1896, of the events preceding the delivery of Bryan's most famous speech, and, revealingly enough, of the Nebraskan's forecasting of his own nomination, days in advance of the event. The author apparently takes no undue credit to himself because of the part he himself played in the colorful drama, and yet it would seem that the good offices he performed contributed to setting the stage successfully and cleverly.

To those familiar with the political history of the intervening period, the book supplies much in the form of confirmatory data. Strangely enough this reviewer made the acquaintance of the author in the fall of 1896, and has long been grateful for the consideration shown him then. It was not until 1904, at the St. Louis Convention, which resulted in the nomination of Alton B. Parker, that the star of Bryan, in all its brightness, dawned above the same humble horizon. Thereafter there came frequent opportunities in which to appraise the Commoner's worth and to plumb, more than superficially, the depths of his great heart.

Not yet, it must be insisted, has Bryan's niche in the world's hall of fame been designated. Those who for so many years doubted the wisdom or finality of his judgments seem more and more inclined to accord to him an understanding surpassing that of even the wise men of his times. Dr. Rosser persuasively emphasizes many of those major virtues which less thoughtful observers might be inclined carelessly to overlook. F. L. P.

The Waves Beat in Vain

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Ringing a Bob Royal

BELL RINGERS from all over the world seldom come to London without turning their steps in the direction of St. Paul's Cathedral. There a "College Youth" on the end of a bell rope means something more than ordinary bell ringing, if one may judge from practice night at the cathedral, and the Peal Book of the Ancient Society of College Youths, old established association of bell ringers. But these "Youths" have been ringing bells for 300 years—they are to celebrate their tercentenary on November 5—so perhaps it is not surprising that they have gained a mastery of the technique of bell ringing calculated to overawe the mere man-in-the-street. No less awesome are the terms used to describe the changes they ring—"Bob Royal," "Stedman Triples," "Grandsire Caters," "Superlative Surprise Major," to name only a few.

It is evening when the "College Youths" meet to practice change ringing in the great domed cathedral of St. Paul's. Some nights they meet at other famous London churches—Southwark Cathedral, St. Mary-le-Bow, and two or three others—but tonight it is to be St. Paul's, the Ringing Headquarters of the Society. Buses swirl and swoop around the gray, islanded building, but its steps are almost deserted, for the workers thronging the sidewalks of Ludgate Hill are hurrying homewards or surging in the direction of Shaftesbury Avenue's theaterland, in search of entertainment. As the City becomes quiet, the bell ringers get busy, for a stern duty—or is it play?—awaits them in the chamber high above the street. Whichever it is they seem to derive a great deal of enjoyment from the exercise of their skill.

Twelve bell ropes hang in the ringing chamber, ready for the "Youths" who filter in one by one. It is a bare, business-like room, its walls made memorable by inscriptions of record peals which have been rung in this chamber.

While the ringers are assembling, a veteran "Youth" who says he has been ringing bells ever since he was a choir boy takes me up above the ringing chamber into the belfry. Up the dark and narrow stone staircase we stumblingly feel our way—round and round, and narrower and narrower, until I am glad to be assured that no one is likely to be coming down at this moment—one-way traffic only is thinkable. To attempt to get into reverse would be—at least—disconcerting. At last pale daylight meets us. We are in the belfry, high up over the City, above even the flying pigeons. Here the twelve bells are fixed in their frames, mouth upward, clappers resting to one side of each bronze lip, quietly waiting for the tug of a rope to turn them into music.

In the bell chamber below, each of eleven ropes now has its man. The twelfth—that of the tenor bell—has two men. This mighty bell, which weighs 62 cwt., is said to be one of the heaviest ringing bells in England.

Each ringer stands on a little wooden platform onto which two leather loops are fastened. Into these he pushes his toes so that he shall stand firmly.

"Go," commands the conductor. Immediately the bells peal out, one by one, then the changes begin, and the ringers are off, pulling their ropes, knitting their bell sounds into patterns of melodic intricacy, while, at the other end of the bell ropes, the great bells are whirling and turning, throwing their music into the air.

Bell ringing seems to be a vigorous affair, even on practice night, but the records of the Society show that on one occasion a team of "Youths" kept on ringing for twelve hours, twenty-five minutes, completing 21,363 changes. This feat was performed at St. Lawrence, Appleton, in 1922, and I am told that it is the world record for non-stop ringing by a single set of men. I believe it.

A ringer comes and sits on the bench by the wall. "Do you always ring the same bell?" I ask.

"Yes, as a rule."

"What note is it?"

But the ringer is not sure, though he can tell the number of the bell.

After all, it isn't necessarily music alone which makes bell ringers. Precision, timing, permutations and combinations, and mastery of technique and method, play a large part in it as well. As one "Youth" put it, the ringers "weave patterns," making intricate and delightful patchwork out of bell tones.

Do they play old tunes for their diversion? Or familiar melodies? No. It's the "changes" again. So I ask a "Youth," "Do you never play tunes?"

"Oh, no, indeed. Anybody can do that. Change ringing is much more difficult." So I leave it at that.

The conductor of the famous non-stop peal of 1922 is conducting the ringers now. He looks as though he could go on forever. R. D.

North . . South . . East . . West

Stopping the Leaks

By Frank L. Perrin

IN SOME newspapers a few days ago there appeared an item originating in a New Jersey city which told of the loss, through theft, of more than $4000, representing the accumulated savings of a man on relief and for many months the recipient of public charity. Before applying for and receiving relief funds the victim of this cruel plot had been regularly and gainfully employed.

It does not appear, however, whether he was deprived of employment because of circumstances beyond his control, or that he preferred idleness and the dole to work with pay. It does appear quite conclusively, however, that he and his family were not in serious straits, but that they were persuaded to believe that it was their right to save their own nest egg for a rainy day, meanwhile accepting a reasonably liberal public bounty.

It would be interesting, if it were possible to ascertain the facts, to know how many, approximately, are still satisfied to let the busy world move along while they accept, perhaps somewhat ungraciously but willingly, the bounty which our present economic system seems compelled to provide at the expense of an earning and contributing public. Any proposed survey which includes a census of the unemployed and unemployable should, it is apparent, include an appraisal of the accumulated assets, the ability to work and earn, and a history of individual cases which would disclose the existing reasons for continuing idleness and dependency, or the absence of such reasons.

* * *

Whatever may be the studied or sentimental convictions of the American people, based upon a diagnosis of either continuing or sporadic indications of unrest or distress, the fact remains that it is neither the desire nor the intention of those people, no matter what their partisan beliefs or prejudices may be, to foster or encourage the matriculation of a permanent class either of native, adopted or unassimilated dependents. Those thus determined are willing, in times of actual distress or emergency, to contribute liberally to the relief of those unable, though willing, to provide for themselves and their families.

Beyond this reasonable and often unavoidable point it is unwise and imprudent to go. Any political or partisan machinery which has been set up to be used in encouraging, permitting or even condoning an indefinite or indeterminate policy of prodigal public relief should be commandeered and declared obsolete and obnoxious to recognized American policy. It is not always easy to excuse or condone the use of force, sabotage, or coercion by those already gainfully employed in efforts to better their conditions. But all of us, it must be agreed, have greater respect and more sympathy for those who are determined to earn a living wage than for those who cunningly devise ways by which they hope and plan to exist without working, and without thought to the stern and unavoidable condition of those who are dependent because of infirmity.

* * *

Idleness, malingering, and the belief in what many call "hard luck," are all contagious, though happily not infectious. But beliefs thus engendered are, like all false beliefs or manifestations, eradicable by known and easily applied processes. This fact should be realized especially at a time like the present when, with the influx of thousands of trained but more or less inexperienced college men and women graduates, there may seem to be more seekers for employment than prepared places to be filled. To those not forearmed and forewarned the temptation may be to stand in the side lines and await the call to opportunity. Some will be thus summoned and placed. But with the vast majority, the time ahead will be one of trial and testing. Courage and faith, coupled with determination and understanding, make up the armor of those who go forth to victory and success.

Meanwhile those added to the ranks of workers and doers become the champions of an even greater cause which must not be allowed to languish. The opportunities which have come to the sons and daughters of the founders of our institutions, industrial, cultural, and progressive, as well as to those from other countries who have come to share in such benefits, have been established and preserved by co-operative endeavor, by thrift and a willingness to work.

Now, all too generally, there is a thinly concealed willingness on the part of many to consent to the gradual obsolescence of the jointly owned and operated machinery provided by the thoughtful and sanely ambitious. The opportunity now, rather than later, is to render these destructive processes ineffective.

The Wide Horizon

Peace and the Paris Exposition

DIARY OF AN ONLOOKER IN FRANCE

By Mallory Browne

PARIS

EVEN the less optimistic observers on the Continent—those who last autumn were envisaging war as only a matter of months—are now inclined to admit that things look better. Without relinquishing their "realistic" views for the more distant future, these rather pessimistic observers generally acknowledge that the prospects of peace in Europe today have greatly improved. This would hold despite such "incidents" as the German reprisal on Almeria.

I encountered an unusually striking illustration of this more cheerful outlook lately. An American acquaintance, too well versed in postwar diplomacy to be easily deceived, recently returned from an extensive tour which included nearly every European capital. The nature of his mission gave him access to several kings, a dozen premiers and a score of foreign ministers, as well as to countless political leaders and diplomats. Almost without exception, he said, he found these European statesmen unexpectedly, definitely, genuinely optimistic—convinced, in fact, that for a few years at least there was very little likelihood of a general European war.

It is characteristic of the contradictory nature of the European picture that one of the main reasons given for this optimism was British rearmament. In the midst of an arms race which seems to be carrying the Continent headlong toward disaster, England's tardy but determined entry into the contest is widely welcomed as an important—perhaps even a decisive—factor for peace. Like the British "bobby," British armaments are obviously regarded by most countries on the Continent as preservers of public order, not as potential aggressors.

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This is certainly France's attitude. Despite French eloquence at Geneva and elsewhere in favor of a truce in the arms race, France makes no secret of her opinion that British rearmament is a valuable contribution to the maintenance of peace—second in importance only to French rearmament. Furthermore, France generally feels the same way about the United States' increased military and naval defense program. M. Georges Bonnet, French Ambassador in Washington, recently told President Roosevelt very frankly that the French Government considered strong Anglo-Saxon armaments essential to the preservation of peace and democracy.

These views may or may not prove to be correct. They appear to ignore the significant point that the British "bobby's" legendary effectiveness as an officer of the peace is not due to arms—he is in fact conspicuously unarmed. But rightly or wrongly, Anglo-Saxon rearmament is generally hailed as a factor for peace nowadays and one which cannot be ignored.

There are, however, other reasons for the apparent improvement in the European atmosphere. The Continent today is pre-eminently in a state of flux. More perhaps than at any time since the close of the war, Europe at present is in an amorphous or semi-fluid condition.

This is less obvious than it sounds, and more significant. For, briefly, it means that the European situation with its potential conflicts is no longer so rigidly crystallized. The nations are beginning to be less tensely locked in dynamic opposition. There are indications—such as Belgium's newly established independence, the recent Italo-Yugoslav pact and the general tendency of the Little Entente to drift away from France—that the unyielding crust of the diplomatic status quo, which seemd so hard and set that only a violent upheaval could even crack it, is at last softening somewhat.

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This altered outlook, however, is not without its disquieting aspects. France today is asking anxiously what the shift in Central Europe means to French security and where Italo-German collaboration will lead? In other words, does fluidity mean a mere realignment of forces in Europe in preparation for a general conflict, or does it presage a genuine readjustment, economic as well as political, opening the way for more stable peace?

Although the answer, in French eyes, seems uncertain, at least it is felt that there is today a very real, if apparently slender, prospect of progress toward peace—toward a universal atmosphere of peacefulness and safety as distinguished from the bare absence of war.

It is to this heartfelt hope that France's 1937 Exposition is dedicated. It constitutes an apotheosis of the fruits of peaceful toil as distinct from the destructive forces of war. With that peculiarly French genius for selecting an ideal site and utilizing perspective to the full a monument to Peace has been erected at the main entrance to the Paris World's Fair. The esthetic quality of the monument itself is unhappily open to argument, but its situation is unchallengeable. It rises in the old Place du Trocadéro, framed in the wide terrace of the new Palace. Its upward aspiration forms a perfect counterpoint to the vertical élan of the Eiffel Tower opposite. Overlooking the pavilions of forty-four countries, each filled with products of peaceable arts and crafts and industries, it seems to synthesize them all into an ideal of progress toward unity, and to symbolize the hopes of all peoples for enduring prosperity and peace.